

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

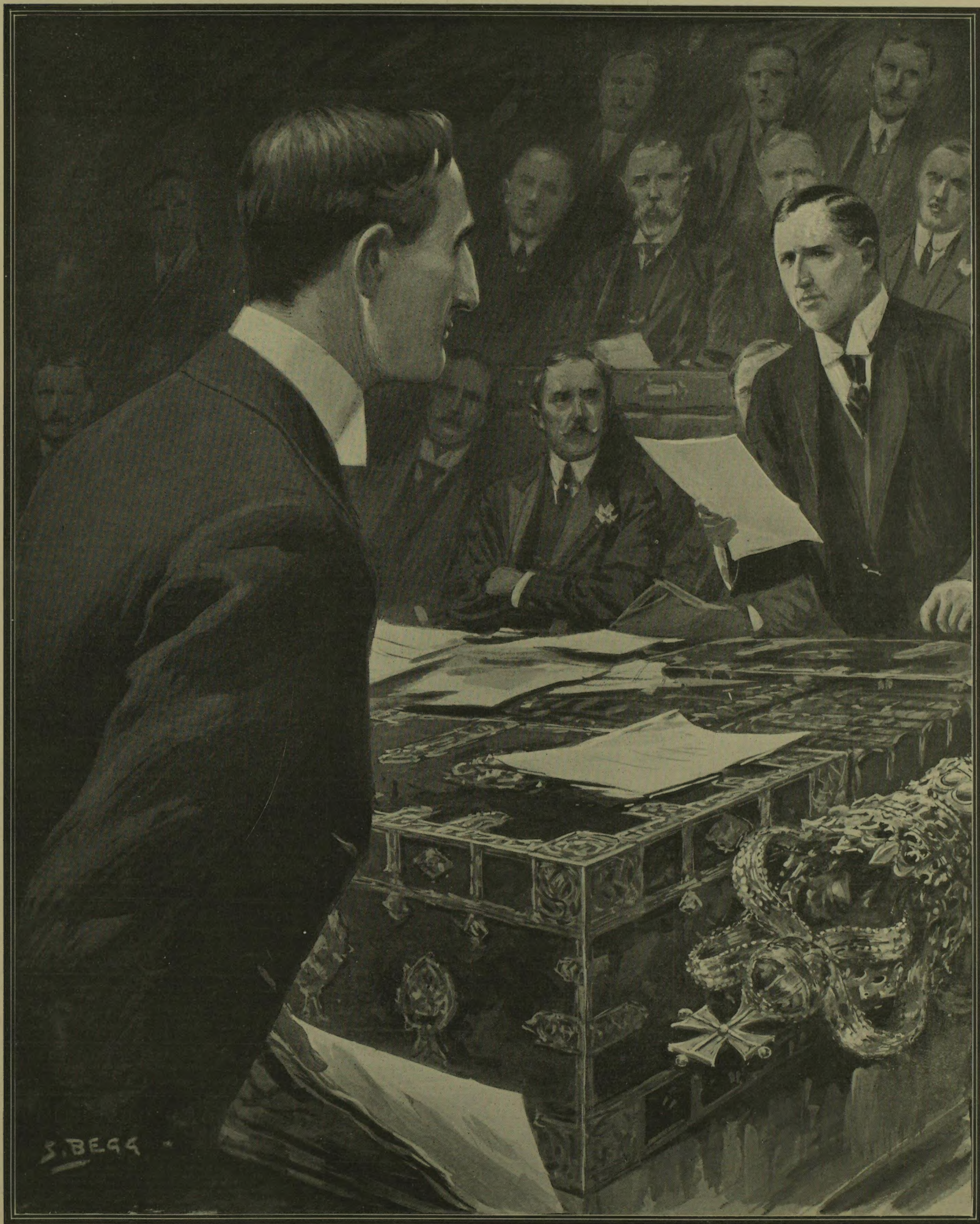
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SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1909.

SIXPENCE.

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Sir Edward Grey.

Mr. Lee.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE: SIR EDWARD GREY'S DEFENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S "DREADNOUGHT" POLICY INTERRUPTED BY MR. LEE, MOVER OF THE VOTE.

Mr. Lee, who moved the Vote of Censure ("that, in the opinion of this House, the declared policy of his Majesty's Government respecting the immediate provision of battle-ships of the newest type does not sufficiently secure the safety of the Empire"), interrupted Sir Edward Grey's defence of the Government's policy twice—once with a question as to the position in 1911, and the second time during Sir Edward's defence of the Admiralty.—[DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE.]

L. & N. W. R.

EASTER EXCURSIONS
FROM
EUSTON

and other London Stations.

DATE.	TO
April 7th.	IRELAND. Blackpool, Morecambe, and English Lake District.
7th and 8th.	Leeds District, Southport.
7th, 8th, and 10th.	Liverpool and Manchester Districts.
8th.	Scotland, Carlisle, Maryport, North and Central Wales, East Lancashire, Buxton, Isle of Man.
8th, 9th, and 12th.	Birmingham District.
8th and 10th.	Chester and Birkenhead District, South Wales.

WEEK-END TICKETS will be issued on THURSDAY, Friday, and Saturday, April 8th, 9th, and 10th, to many Seaside and Inland Pleasure Resorts, and to a large number of Stations in Scotland, available for the return journey on any day (except day of issue), up to the following Tuesday, inclusive.

FOR FULL DETAILS AND PARTICULARS OF SHORT-DISTANCE EXCURSIONS FROM LONDON ON APRIL 10th and 12th, OBTAIN PAMPHLET at any of the Company's Stations or Town Offices, or write to the ENQUIRY OFFICE, EUSTON STATION, LONDON, N.W.

FRANK REE,
General Manager.

March, 1909.

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CHEAP TICKETS will be issued from certain London Stations as follows:

DESTINATION.	Days valid.	RETURN FARES.
		1 Cl. 2 Cl. 3 Cl.
PARIS (via Calais or Boulogne)	14	58/4 37/6 31/-
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BRUSSELS (via Calais or Boulogne)	8	30/- 25/- 17/10
AMSTERDAM (via Flushing)	8	38/6 20/7 17/4
THE HAGUE (via Flushing)	8	37/1 25/6 —
CALAIS	3	22/6 — 14/-
OSTEND	8	31/6 26/6 20/6
FRENCH RIVIERA (via Calais)	30	192/- 132/- 13/8

WEEK-END TICKETS AVAILABLE BY ANY TRAIN (Mail and Boat Expresses excepted) will be issued from LONDON and certain Suburban Stations to the undermentioned SEASIDE, &c., RESORTS on April 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, available for return up to and including April 13th (day of issue excepted).

DESTINATION.	Days valid.	RETURN FARES.
		1 Cl. 2 Cl. 3 Cl.
ASHFORD	14/-	9/- 7/-
BEXHILL	14/-	9/- 7/-
BIRCHINGTON	14/-	12/- 8/-
BROADSTAIRS	14/-	12/- 8/-
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DOVER	14/-	10/6 8/-
FOLKESTONE	14/-	10/6 8/-
HASTINGS	14/-	10/6 8/-
HERNE BAY	14/-	10/6 7/-
HYTHE	14/-	10/6 7/-
LITTLESTONE	14/-	12/- 9/-
MARGATE	14/-	12/- 8/-
RAMSGATE	14/-	12/- 8/-
ST. LEONARDS	14/-	10/6 8/-
SANDGATE	14/-	12/6 9/-
SANDWICH	14/-	12/6 9/-
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TUN. WELLS	14/-	8/6 5/6
WALMER	14/-	12/6 9/-
WESTGATE	14/-	12/6 8/-
WHITSTABLE TN	14/-	10/6 7/-

CHEAP DAY EXCURSIONS ON GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER MONDAY from the principal LONDON STATIONS to Ashford, Bexhill, Birchington, Broadstairs, Sandgate, Tunbridge Wells, Whitstable, &c. On EASTER MONDAY only, HALF-DAY EXCURSION TO WHITSTABLE and HERNE BAY, and DAY EXCURSION TO ALDERSHOT.

CRYSTAL PALACE (HIGH LEVEL) on EASTER MONDAY. Cheap Return Tickets (including Admission) will be issued from London.

For full particulars of the above Continental and Home Excursions, Alterations in Train Services, &c., see Special Holiday Programme and Bills.

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EVERY FRIDAY, SATURDAY, & SUNDAY, AVAILABLE TO RETURN ON THE SUNDAY OR FOLLOWING MONDAY OR TUESDAY.	BRIGHTON	12/9	7/6	6/4
	WORTHING	14/6	9/6	7/6
	LITTLEHAMPTON	15/9	10/3	8/6
	BOGNOR	17/6	11/6	9/6
	HAYLING ISLAND	19/-	12/-	9/6
	SOUTHEAST	19/-	12/-	9/6
	PORTSMOUTH	21/6	13/6	11/-
	ISLE OF WIGHT	14/-	9/-	7/-
	SEAFOARD	14/-	9/-	7/6
	EASTBOURNE	14/-	9/-	7/6
	BEXHILL	14/-	9/6	8/-
	HASTINGS	14/-	9/6	8/-

These Tickets will also be issued on April 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, available to return by any train, according to class, on any day except day of issue, up to and including Tuesday, April 13th.

Day Excursions will be run on Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Monday. BRIGHTON IN 60 MINUTES — DAILY (except Easter Monday) THE "SOUTHERN BELLE" Pullman Express, comfortably warmed, leaves Victoria at 11.0 a.m. Single Ticket 9s. 6d., Day Return Ticket 12s., returning at 5.45 p.m. on Week-days & 5.0 p.m. & 9.0 p.m. on Sundays.

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Details of Supt. of Line, L. & S. C. R., London Bridge.

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Fares, Paris 35s. 3d., 35s. 3d., 26s.; Rouen 35s. 3d., 27s. 3d., 23s. 8d.; Dieppe 32s., 25s., 20s. Cheaper fares to Dieppe for Thursday to Tuesday.

Details of Continental Manager, Brighton Rly., Victoria Station, London.

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Euston Station, 1909.

FRANK REE, General Manager.

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IBSEN AT HAMMERSMITH.

"THE MASTER-BUILDER" is at once one of the most exasperating and one of the most striking of Ibsen's dramas. It is such a mixture of fantasy and parochial manners, of limping symbolism and the stuff of thought, of genuine character-study and emotional violence. It contains that fine phrase—"The younger generation knocking at the door." It is founded on the splendid idea which these words convey. It possesses in Hilda, that girl of the open air and the "robust conscience," and the unfettered will—so cruel in her youthfulness, so exacting in her idealism—one of the most vital and arresting of the playwright's feminine characters. It has dialogue as pregnant and direct as Ibsen ever wrote. And this, too, is the play in which the heroine finds things "frightfully thrilling" and hears "harps in the air" when the hero is killed. This is the play in which a mother has got over the loss by fire of her two children, but is heartbroken at thought of the destruction of "nine lovely dolls." This is the play which ends in a heroine forcing an architect who suffers from vertigo to climb to the summit of a new building he has erected, and shrieking with triumph when an attack of dizziness brings about his death. The piece needs to be acted with exceptional crispness not to prove dreary or ludicrous—acted as it was years ago by Miss Elizabeth Robins and Mr. Herbert Waring. No such performance was given at the latest revival, which took place last Tuesday afternoon at the King's, Hammersmith. Here we had a case of earnest intention and but moderate achievement. There was nothing magnetic, no suggestion of insolent youth about Miss Jessica Solomon's Hilda; the acting we obtained from her was intelligent, but it had no inspiration. And similarly Mr. Rathmell Wilson's Master-Builder, made up in George Alexander style, delivered his lines with a due amount of emphasis and rhetorical earnestness, but the player never got into the skin of the part; we never lost sight of the footlights while he spoke. Ibsen got no fair chance.

TWO GRAVES.

[It is said that a slip from the rose-tree growing on the tomb of Omar Khayyam has been planted on Edward Fitzgerald's grave.]

It is not all as old Khayyam hath said:
The flower that dies is not for ever dead:
Her fallen petals mingle with the dust;
But still when summer comes the rose is red.

To-day is still the child of Yesterday,
And still To-morrow shall recall To-day,
Ev'n as the rose upon this Northern grave
Is daughter to the rose of far away.

For were not these her children born of her,
The mother rose, in Persian Naishapur,
Where Omar lies—and cluster'd round his tomb
The idols of that old idolater?

Who in his life worshipt the rose and vine,
And still about his memory they entwine;
To whom this world was as a rose-garden,
And Death a cup-bearer that brought him wine;

Who, having tried Life's riddle, gave it up,
And drown'd his wisdom in a shallow cup.
We, too, no wiser for the centuries,
Vext with vain guessing, turn with him to sup.

Sleep well, old Omar, where thy river flows:
Sleep well, thou also, where the gray sea blows,
Who made the blossom of an Eastern rhyme
Anew from buds of Western song unclose.

C. E. BYLES.

RE-HOISTING THE UNION JACK IN THE
COOK ISLANDS.

WITH reference to the Illustrations, on another page, of scenes of insurrection some time back in one of the Cook Islands, in the Pacific, when the British flag was hauled down, it should be mentioned that the disturbances have now been quelled and British prestige re-established. As stated in Parliament the other day by Colonel Seely, the Commissioner of the Cook Islands sailed to the two islands affected on board H.M.S. *Cambrian*. The Union Jack was re-hoisted and order restored without bloodshed, the ringleaders being arrested.

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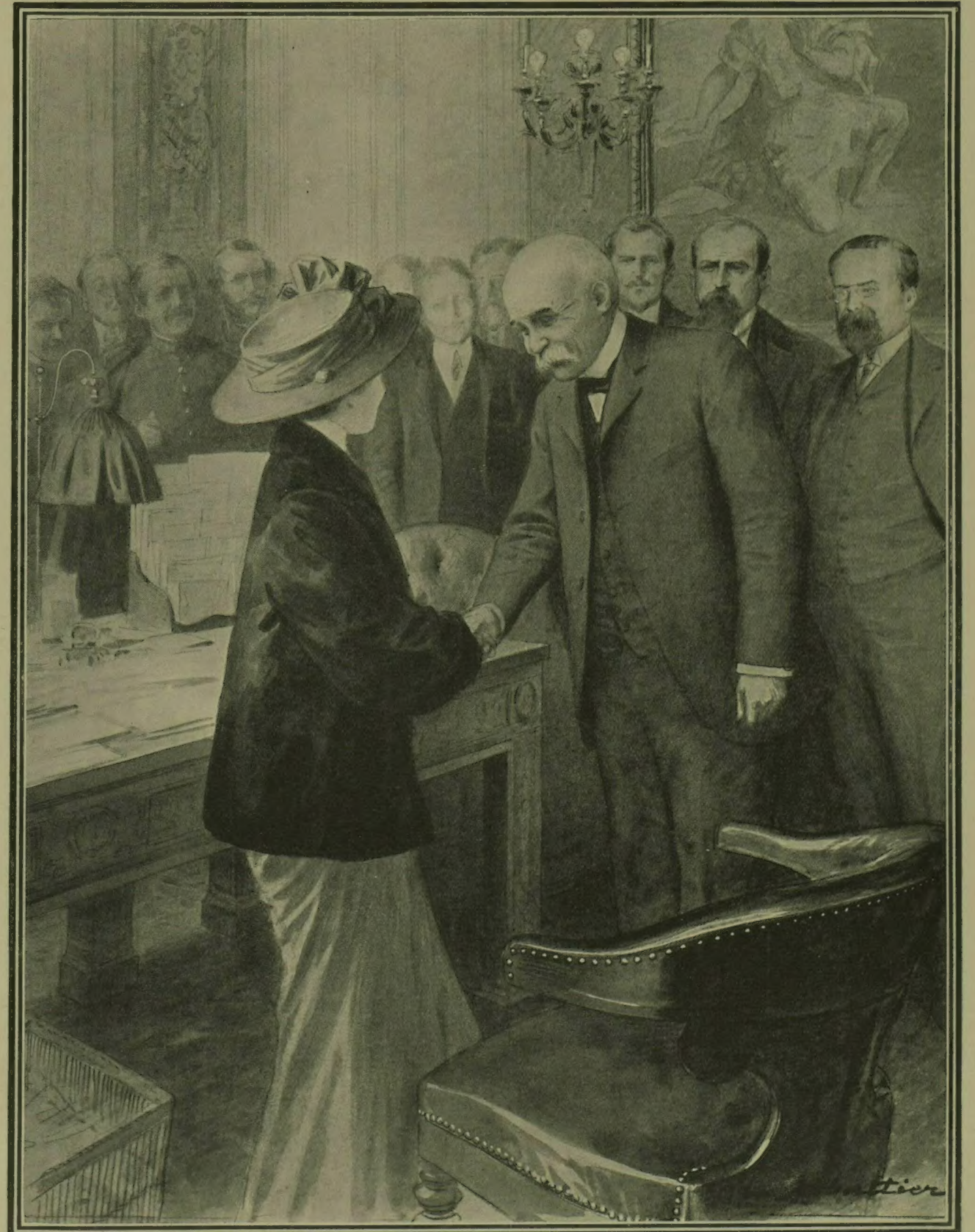
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"MR. GEORGE KARAGEORGEVITCH" AND A PHOTOGRAPHER: THE EX-CROWN PRINCE OF SERBIA FORBIDDING AN ENGLISHMAN TO SNAP-SHOT HIM IN BELGRADE.

Our correspondent met the ex-Crown Prince the morning after his renunciation of his rights was officially announced. At the moment of the meeting, an English photographer came on the scene with his camera. He was about to take a snap-shot, when Prince George stopped him abruptly, and, indeed, looked for the moment as though he would strike the camera from the man's hands. A Servian paper, which calls the ex-Crown Prince "Mr. George Karageorgevitch," states that he will become a monk at Mount Athos.—[Drawn by H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY FREDERICK MOORE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN BELGRADE.]



ONE OF THE LADIES WHO HELPED TO ISOLATE PARIS: M. CLÉMENTEAU SHAKING HANDS WITH A FAIR DELEGATE AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE PARIS POSTAL STRIKE.

Ladies played no inconsiderable part in the French postal strike that isolated Paris so far as its internal communication and its communication with other countries were concerned. This drawing showing the Prime Minister of France shaking hands with a fair striker is an amusing contrast to the drawing published in our last Issue, which showed a lady telegraph clerk arguing fiercely with MM. Simyan and Lépine, while a comrade fainted in the background.

DRAWN BY L. SABATIER.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

DISCUSSIONS about the value of evidence are almost always amusing. Quite recently some Professor of Psychology has been saying that the witnesses in the courts vary so much in their power of perceiving and remembering, that they ought to be examined by an expert as to how far they can be trusted to tell the truth, even supposing that they want to. Suppose (for the sake of argument) that a grocer has seen an auctioneer murdering a chartered accountant. Hitherto the use of the scientific man in the court of justice has been confined to the first and unsophisticated physical facts. The doctor was called in to say, first, that the accountant was certainly dead; and second, with more gravity and hesitation, that the fracture of the skull was such as might have been caused by an auctioneer's hammer. But all this only amounted to a necessary corroboration of the really important evidence—the evidence of the grocer who had actually looked on, with mingled horror and social respect, at the struggle between these two more intellectual professions. No one ever suggested that any doctor should examine the grocer; but that is exactly what is proposed now. A doctor is to overhaul the unhappy *épiciier*, to judge by the expression of his eyes, by his recollections of his infancy, by the readiness with which he jumps when a gun goes off, by his hair, hereditary diseases, cerebral formation, and so on, whether he is likely to know when an accountant is being murdered in front of him.

The contempt which most intellectual people already feel for the elephantine interventions of physical science in the world could hardly have a better justification than this case. The trouble with nearly all these scientific theorists is quite simple: it is that they have cultivated the art of learning while they have entirely neglected the art of thinking. They find out the most varied and fascinating facts, but they always lose that thread of reason on which alone facts can be strung; their rotten string is always breaking, and their precious beads being lost. This notion of the expert giving evidence on the value of evidence is a very strong example. The only possible reason for distrusting the evidence of the grocer is the simple fact that it is human to err: that a thousand unknown circumstances in the grocer's education, physique, or bias may cause him to swerve slightly from his actual experience even when he seeks sincerely to recall it. In fact, we only doubt the fact told by the man because he is a man. The fact, when it has passed through a human mind, is always slightly altered. But the psychological expert is also a man; he also has a peculiar physique and mental bias; therefore, when the fact has passed through his mind also, it will be altered yet more. To see anything through human report is to see it through a slightly tinted glass; but to see it through a professional report upon a human report is to see it through two coloured glasses, one green and the other red—that is, in practice, not to see it at all. It is hard enough to find out the truth at its first remove, but, if we are to have Mr. Smith's superficial impression of the facts, confused with Dr. Brown's even more superficial impression of Mr. Smith, the whole thing will be a mere chaos of prejudice and caprice. The only possible answer to the contention I am now making can be found in the assertion that scientific men are not really men at all, are not subject to any weaknesses of habit, fatigue, impatience, or vanity, such as have to be allowed for in other witnesses. In short, scientific men are gods and other men men. Whenever I see this idea courageously asserted instead of tacitly assumed, I shall give myself great pleasure in dealing with it. But till

then I shall certainly oppose the proposal to put up one man to tell the real truth about another, on the ground that no men ever tell the truth.

I am a little interested in this question of evidence myself, because two gentlemen whom I warmly respect have quarrelled with me on the point—Mr. Wilfrid Ward in the *Dublin Review*, and Dr. Warschauer in a sermon printed in the *Christian World Pulpit*. The origin of the disagreement is this, that I wrote in some book a defence of miracles, in which I said, "The open, obvious, and democratic thing is to accept the evidence of an old apple-woman when she bears testimony to a miracle, as we accept it when she bears

Dr. Warschauer really denies the apple-woman's evidence because she is ignorant, then Dr. Warschauer is more undemocratic than any Tsar that ever shot students or any Sultan that ever decapitated slaves.

Surely, however, the distinction is so large and simple that it seems odd that my critics should have missed it. I never said that an old apple-woman was to be implicitly credited when she explained a miracle; any more than she is allowed to give judgment on jurisprudence and criminology in the case of a murder. As a matter of fact, a good and saintly apple-woman is very likely to know more of the only source of miracles than Dr. Warschauer or I. Nor will I deny

that I have sometimes wished that the average administration of laws were as useful and humorous as the itinerant selling of apples. But these doubts were no part of my doctrine; and I did not for a moment lay them down. What I laid down was that a miracle is an incident, true or false, like a murder: and that all that we want in a witness to an incident is that the witness should be honest and in possession of his five senses. One does not need any learning to say that a man was killed or that a man was raised from the dead. One does not need to be an astronomer to say that a star fell from heaven; or a botanist to say that a fig-tree withered; or a chemist to say that one has seen water turned to wine; or a surgeon to say that one has seen wounds in the hands of St. Francis. On such points an ordinary man is either a liar or he is a madman, or he is telling the truth; there is no possibility of being an expert witness. And it is undemocratic to refuse popular evidence on such points. It is like refusing to believe that anyone but a judge in wig and gown could really have been a witness to a burglary.

And this is the really important peculiarity of the new scientific proposal: that, like nearly all new scientific proposals, it is a proposal to crush the people. We are to examine the witness—that is, the ordinary citizen. No one suggests that we should examine the Judge as to his private life, his politics, and, above all, his enormous income. No one demands that we should allow for the bias and habit of the lawyer; no one asks whether men do not get dusty from living in gowns, or woolly from living in wigs, as much as efts get slimy from living in ponds or fish get wet from living in the sea. Mr. H. G. Wells has most sensibly protested against criminals being overhauled with thermometers and microscopes and "the silly callipers of witless anthropology." But now it is not even the criminal who is to be thus insulted. It is the witness—that is to say, the only man in the whole court who is doing a plain public service for nothing. The witness is, normally speaking, the only reliable man in court. The barristers are unreliable, avowedly and honestly unreliable: it is their duty to be unreliable. The prisoner is unreliable, with even more excuse. The prosecutor is unreliable, with the same excuse. The Judge is unre-

reliable, as all human history proves, which is a mere tissue of the partialities pious frauds, Government persecutions and hack butcheries of the hired Judge on the bench. The jury, though vastly more reliable than the Judge, is somewhat weakened, and, infatuated by the official atmosphere, may take itself too seriously and become a clique or club for the occasion. The one person who is conceivably trying to tell the truth is the ordinary man in the street who saw the murder in the street. Therefore, science has pounced upon him. All the diseases that devour States it easily passes by—the rapacity and ambition of magistrates, the leathern cruelty of lawyers, the corruption of experts, and the rust of routine. It is only the healthy man whom science cannot comprehend.



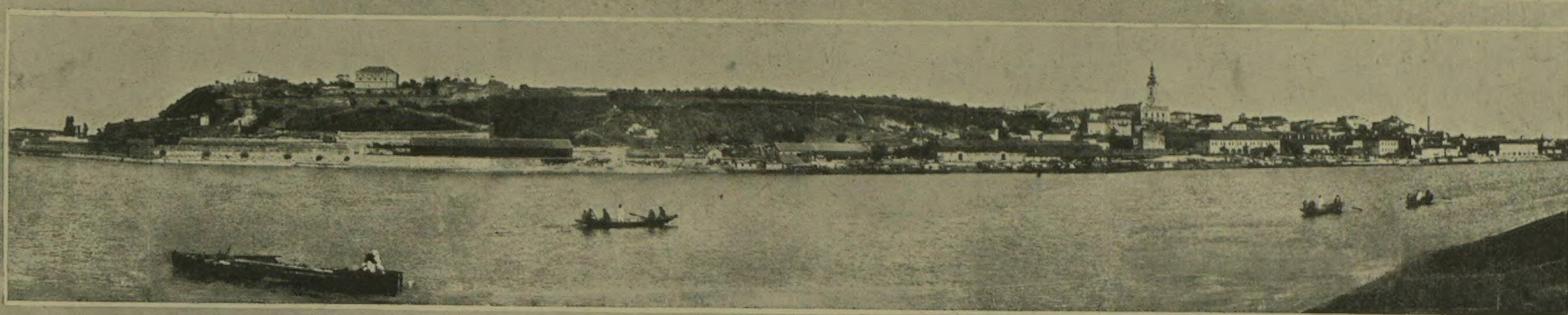
THE MOVING SPIRIT OF THE BALKAN CRISIS: BARON VON AEHRENTHAL, AUSTRIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It is hardly too much to say that Germany and Austria, acting in concert, have preserved the peace of Europe by force of arms, for it was the combined power of these two great military nations which, underlying the polite language of diplomacy, really compelled Russia to recognise the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to fall in with the wishes of Austria in the settlement of the Servian question. Throughout the long-drawn crisis Baron von Aehrenthal, the moving spirit of the whole affair, has held his ground with wonderful firmness and courage, and has proved himself one of the ablest diplomatists of his time.

testimony to a murder." Dr. Warschauer (I am sure, with no unfair intention) leaves out the second part of the sentence, and proceeds to make game of my absurdity in saying that the evidence of the ignorant should be accepted. But the second part of the sentence is very important—in fact, it is unanswerable. Neither Dr. Warschauer nor anyone else has made the smallest attempt to answer it. When all has been said about ignorance, we do permit an old apple-woman to give evidence on a murder. We do allow the ignorant to testify in the most tremendous issues of fact. Nor is this done only in democratic countries; the validity of the ordinary man's oath about occurrences is an idea that is common to all societies, despotic and republican, civilised and savage. If

NERVOUS SERVIA: A BRITISH OFFICER MISTAKEN FOR AN AUSTRIAN SPY.

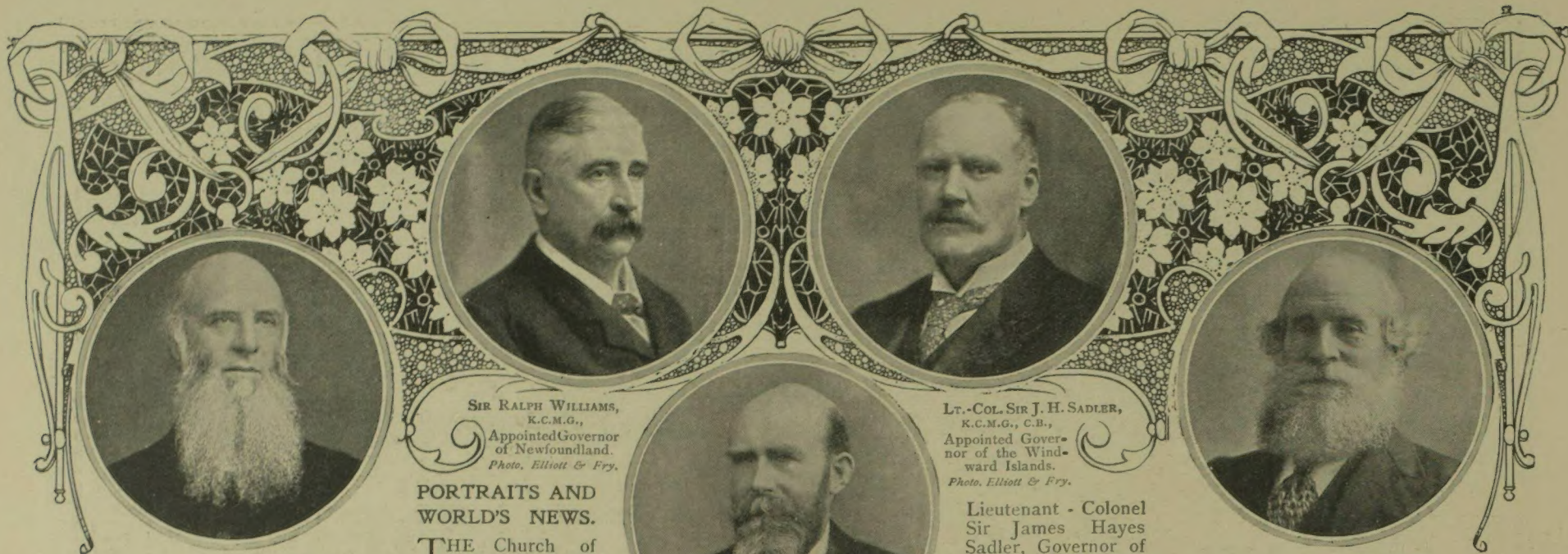
THE MOST INTERESTING VIEW SEEN FROM THE DANUBE BY AUSTRIA: BELGRADE, THE SERVIAN CAPITAL.



UNDER A SERBIAN SENTRY'S RIFLE: COLONEL DUCANE, BRITISH MILITARY ATTACHÉ AT BELGRADE, "HELD UP."

Our correspondent sends us the following account of the incident illustrated: "Colonel Ducane, the British Military Attaché at Belgrade, was held up recently when strolling round the old fortress which overlooks the plain of Hungary. The sentry on duty, not recognising the Colonel, probably in a new 'Austrian' hat, and being particularly nervous of spies at this moment, ordered him off peremptorily to the right. The Colonel, however, wished to go to the left, which was his shortest way home, and refused to budge, whereupon the sentry took aim and threatened to fire. But seating himself on the nearest wall, the Colonel told him he would wait until an officer came, and a private who had come to the sentry's assistance went off to fetch their superior. When the officer came Colonel Ducane explained who he was, and that he was simply taking a stroll and wished to return by the nearest route, which was the one barred by the sentry. With many apologies on the part of the officer for the detention, the Colonel was allowed to continue his way uninterrupted." The sketch from which this drawing was made having been damaged in transit, the artist who made the drawing from it did so with all reservation so far as the portrait is concerned; in all other details the drawing is correct.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FREDERICK MOORE.



THE LATE VERY REV. H. M. LUCKOCK,
D.D.,
Dean of Lichfield.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

THE Church of England, and especially the High Church party, has suffered a severe loss by the death of the

Dean of Lichfield, the Very Rev. Henry Mortimer Luckock, D.D. He took priest's orders in 1862, at Cambridge, and the same year was elected to a Fellowship at Jesus College, and appointed Incumbent of All Saints, Jesus Lane. Coming under the influence of Dr. Russell Woodford, Bishop of Ely, he was by him appointed a Canon of Ely and in 1876 first Principal of the Ely Theological College, a post which he held for nine years. He became Dean of Lichfield in 1892, and did much for the restoration of the Cathedral, also finding time to write a large number of theological works, as well as a book on Dr. Johnson.

As, apparently, the only chance of her recovery, the doctors, unhappily, found it necessary to perform a very grave operation on Viscountess Crichton, who had a serious accident last week while hunting with the North Staffordshire Hounds, near the

village of Woore. She was staying at the time with her mother, Katherine Duchess of Westminster, at Combermere Abbey, Cheshire. Lady Crichton was married in 1903, her husband, Viscount Crichton, being the eldest son and heir of the Earl of Erne. She has two children, a boy and a girl, aged two and four respectively.



Photo. Rita Martin.
VISCOUNTESS CRICHTON,
Thrown in the Hunting-Field last week.

of disappearance, none has been more mysterious than that of Mr. John Davidson, the well-known poet, who left his house at Penzance to post a manuscript to his publisher last week, and failed to return. A rumour that he had been seen at Hayle was denied: another located him at Truro. There have been dark suggestions of cliffs, revolvers, and disused mine-shafts, but the very number of these alternatives is reassuring, for they cannot all be true. Loss of memory is a probable cause. Poets are occasionally erratic, and, in any case, we have no wish to write Mr. Davidson's obituary, and trust he has not yet made his last "Testament."

Sir Robert Hermon-Hodge, whose largely increased Unionist majority at Croydon is considered more significant of popular feeling about the Navy than the Government majority in the House of Commons, is the eldest son of Mr. G. W. Hodge, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He was educated at Clifton and Oxford, and in 1886 was elected for the Accrington Division of Lancashire, holding that seat till 1892. From 1895 until the last General Election he sat for South Oxfordshire. He has served for thirty years in the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars, whom he now commands, and he is a well-known devotee of sport. He was made a Baronet in 1902.

Admiral Sir Harry Rawson's retirement from the Governorship of New South Wales has occasioned a

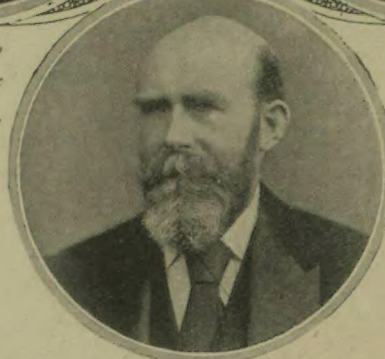


Photo. Maull and Fox.
SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, G.C.M.G., C.B.,
Appointed Governor of Queensland.

"general post" among Colonial Governors. Sir Harry's place at Sydney, as already recorded in

LT.-COL. SIR J. H. SADLER,
K.C.M.G., C.B.,
Appointed Governor of the Windward Islands.
Photo. Elliott & Fry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Hayes Sadler, Governor of the East Africa Protectorate. Yet another change is caused by the appointment of Sir Gerald Strickland, Governor of Tasmania, to be Governor of Western Australia, in the place of Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford.

Sir William MacGregor, before going to Newfoundland in 1904, had been Governor of Lagos and British New Guinea. He began his career and attained distinction as a surgeon and physician, but passed from medical work to that of political administration.

Sir Ralph Williams spent five years in Africa (exploring and taking part in the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1884-5) before being appointed Colonial Treasurer of Gibraltar in 1890. He subsequently served as Colonial Secretary of Barbadoes, and Resident Commissioner of Bechuanaland, until he went to the Windward Islands three years ago.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Hayes Sadler has governed the British East Africa Protectorate since 1905. After serving some years in the Indian Army, he joined the Political Department in 1877. In 1892 he became Consul at Muscat, and six years later Consul-General of the Somali Protectorate. From 1901-5 he acted as Commissioner in Uganda.

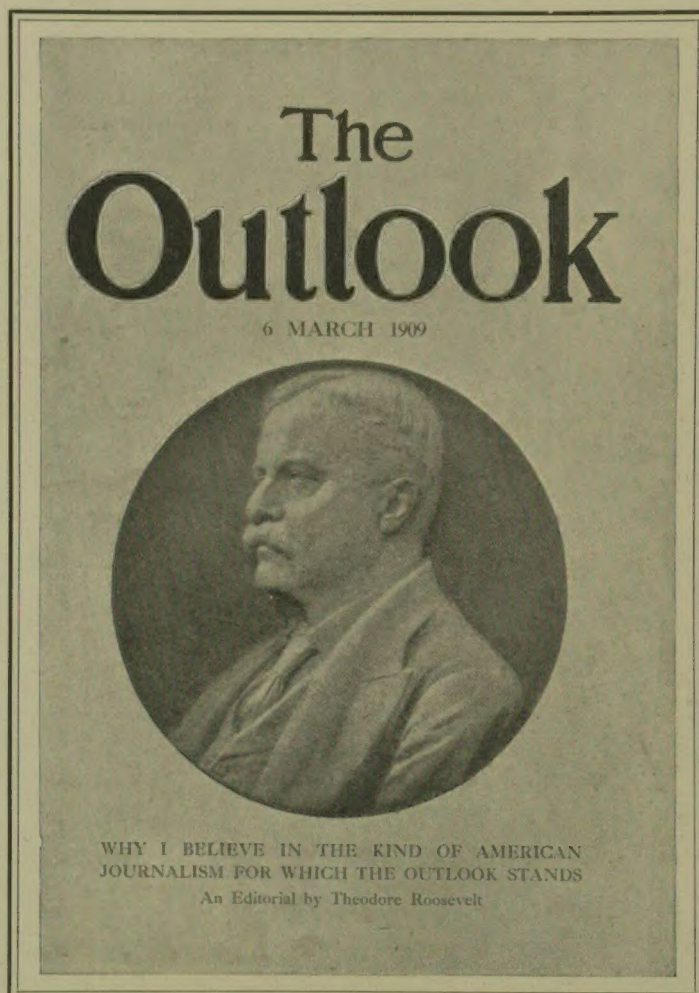
Prince Albert of Flanders, nephew of King Leopold of Belgium and heir-presumptive to the throne of that kingdom, sails to-day from Southampton in the *Armada Castle* for South Africa, where he will visit Cape Colony, the Transvaal, Rhodesia, and the Congo. The fact that he did not take leave of King Leopold, who is in the Riviera, and who views his journey with disfavour, has aroused considerable comment, as indicating a state of friction between them.

Echoes of a famous forgery case have been awakened by the death of William Roupell, formerly M.P. for Lambeth. He was illegitimate, but his parents married later and had other children. On the death of his father, a wealthy man, William forged a will in favour of his mother—over whom he had complete control—the genuine will having left the property to his brother Richard. William ruined himself by wild extravagance, and at last fled the country; but in 1862 he returned, confessed his guilt, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life. After fourteen years he was released for good conduct, and spent the last twenty-five years at Streatham, fruit-farming in a small way, and becoming a respected member of a local Congregational Church.

General Robert Napier Raikes, who has just died in his ninety-sixth year, was a grandson of the famous Robert Raikes, founder of Sunday Schools. General Raikes himself had a distinguished career, first in the service of the East India Company, and later in the Indian Army. He went out



Photo. Gunther.
PRINCE ALBERT OF FLANDERS,
Going to South Africa against King Leopold's Wish.



THE PAPER OF WHICH MR. ROOSEVELT IS ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
THE COVER OF THE NEW YORK "OUTLOOK," CONTAINING THE
EX-PRESIDENT'S FIRST EDITORIAL ARTICLE.

these columns, is to be taken by Lord Chelmsford, hitherto Governor of Queensland. It is now announced that Lord Chelmsford will be succeeded at Brisbane by



Photo. Russell.
MR. JOHN DAVIDSON,
The Well-known Poet, who vanished at Penzance.

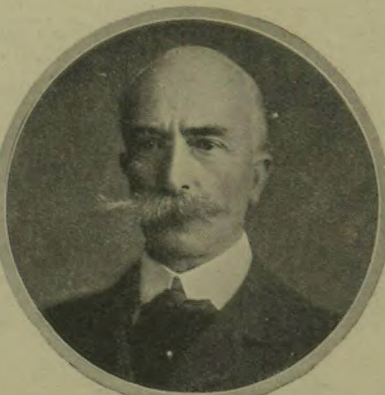


Photo. Bender and Lewis.
SIR ROBERT HERMON-HODGE, M.P.,
Newly Elected Unionist Member for Croydon.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE GENERAL R. N. RAIKES,
The "Father of the Army," just Dead at 95.

Sir William MacGregor, at present Governor of Newfoundland, who in turn will be followed at St. John's by Sir Ralph Williams, at present Governor of the Windward Islands. Sir Ralph's successor there will be

(Continued overleaf)

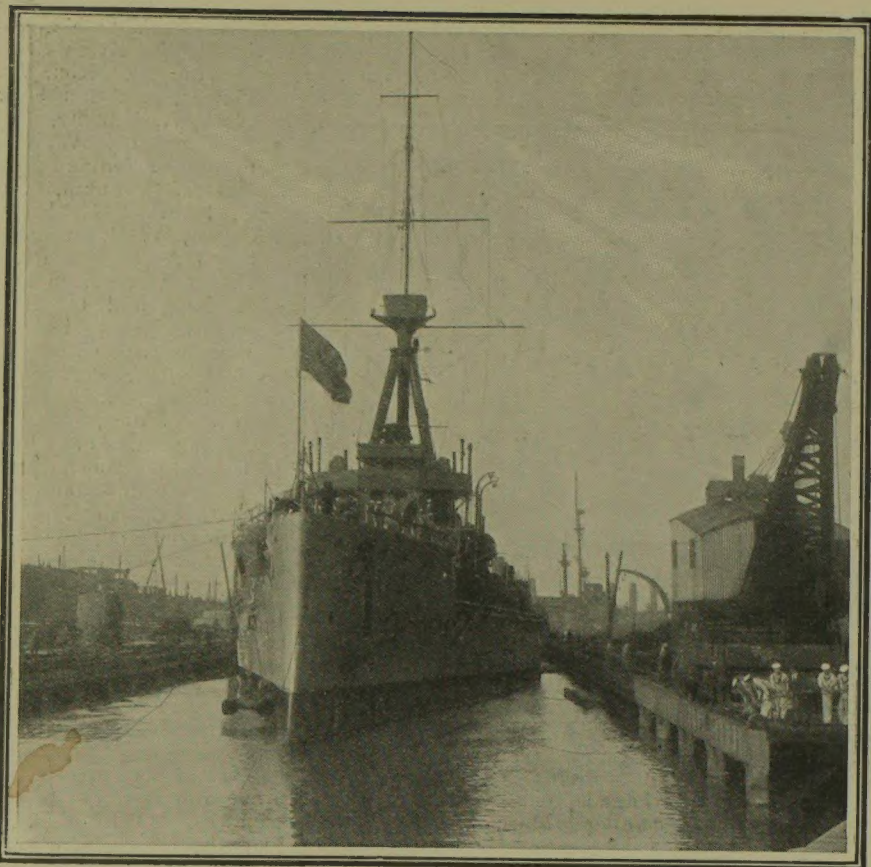


Photo. Crabb.

HAVE WE ENOUGH DOCKS FOR THE NEW TYPE OF WAR-SHIP? DOCKING THE "DREADNOUGHT" AT PORTSMOUTH.

Those who are talking so much about the necessity for building more "Dreadnoughts" seem to have forgotten the dock question, and it is asked whether, if we build more "Dreadnoughts," as, of course, we shall, we have sufficient dock accommodation for them. According to "Fighting Ships" the British docks capable of holding vessels of the "Dreadnought" class are as follows: In the new extension at Devonport and Keyham, 3 dry docks; at Portsmouth, 1 dry dock; at Chatham, 1; at Malta, 3 and 1 building; at Gibraltar, 2; at Bermuda, 1 floating dock; at Halifax, 1 dry dock; at Colombo, 1; at Hong-kong, 2; at Sydney, 1; at Haulbowline entrance, 1; at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, 1 building. These are the official docks. Of British private docks of this class at home and abroad there are nine.

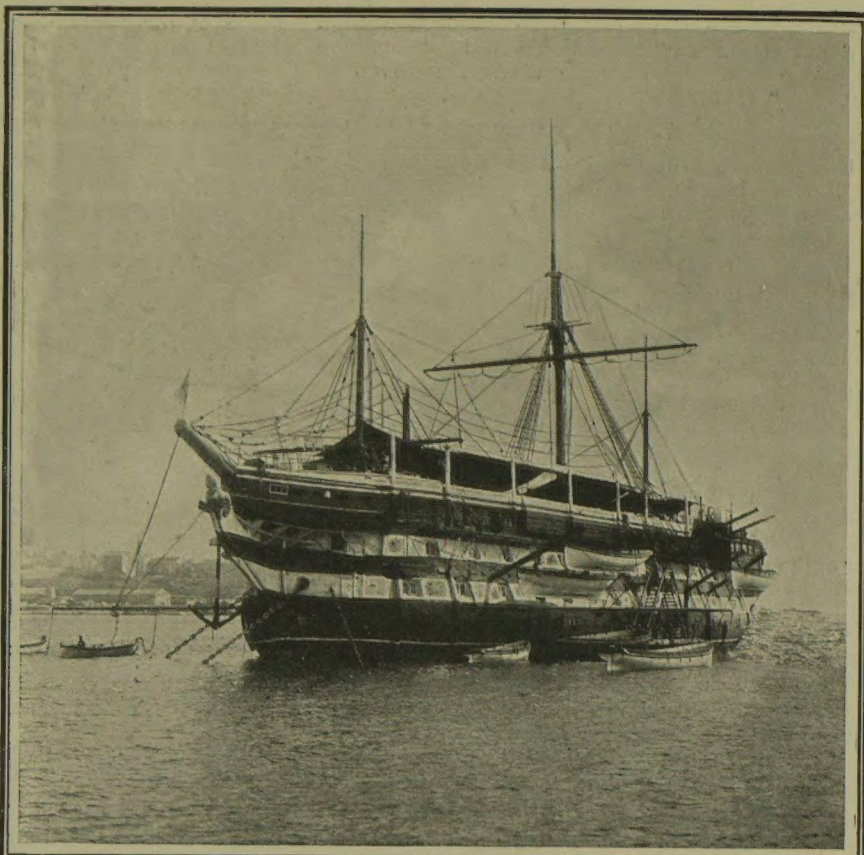
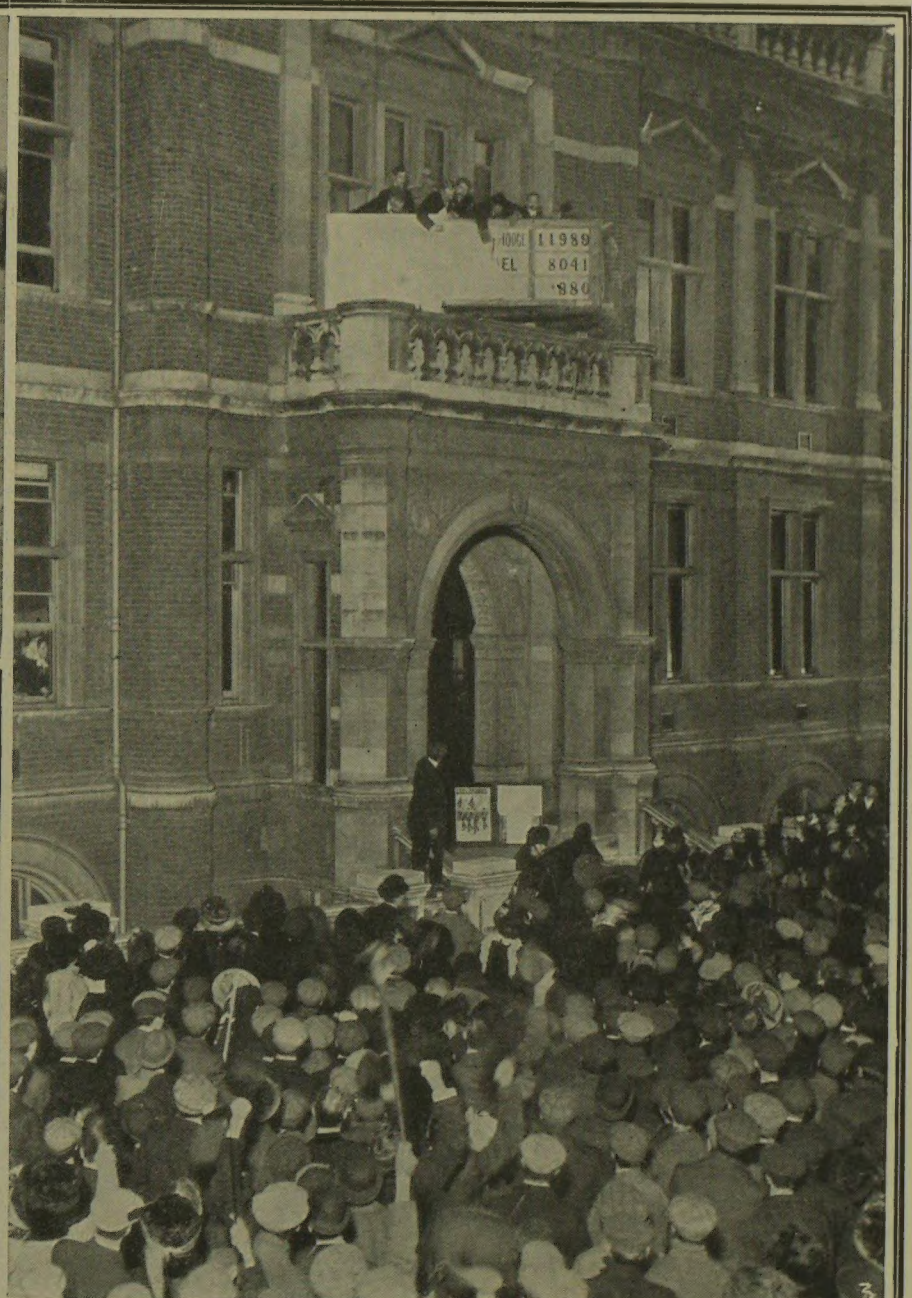


Photo. Crockett.

THE ONLY REMAINING FRENCH PRIZE IN OUR NAVY: H.M.S. "IMPLACABLE," WHICH FOUGHT AT TRAFALGAR.

This photograph shows H.M.S. "Implacable," formerly a French frigate, and the only remaining French prize in the British Navy. The vessel was one of five ships which escaped from Trafalgar and were captured by a detached squadron which gave chase. For several years, under her English name, she has been in use as a training-ship for boys of the Royal Navy. The Admiralty have now decided to sell her out of the service. The modern "Implacable" belongs to the "Formidable" class, and was built in March 1899, at a cost of just over £1,000,000. She has a displacement of 15,000 tons, a length over all of 430 feet, a width of 75 feet, and a maximum draft of 29 feet. Her speed is 18.7 knots an hour. She is described as a particularly handy vessel, which answers the least touch of the helm.



Photos. Illus. Bureau.

1. POINTING TO HIS WAR-CRY: MR. G. E. RAPHAEL, THE DEFEATED LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

2. SIR R. HERMON-HODGE, HIS WIFE, AND HIS DAUGHTER, DRIVING IN THE CONSTITUENCY.

3. DECLARING THE RESULT OF THE POLL, OUTSIDE CROYDON TOWN HALL.

Photo. Sport and General.

THE NAVY AND TARIFF-REFORM BYE-ELECTION: SCENES AT CROYDON.

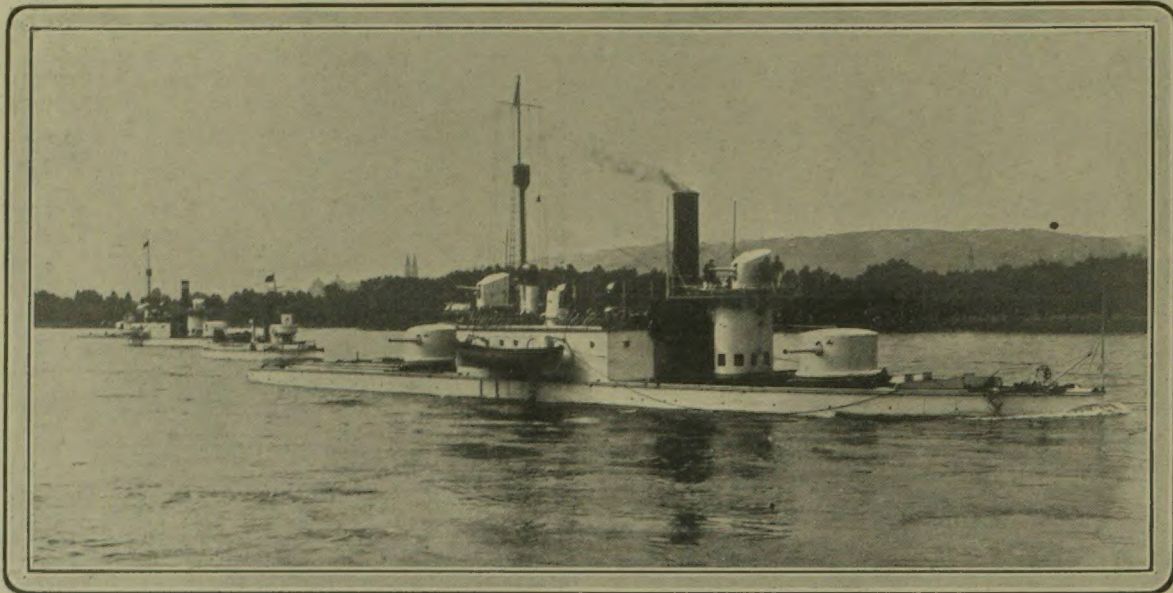
The bye-election at Croydon, consequent upon the death of Mr. Arnold-Forster, resulted in the election of Sir R. Hermon-Hodge, the Unionist candidate, by a majority over the Liberal candidate of 3948, and over the Liberal and Labour candidates combined of 3062. The most remarkable feature of the result was the smallness of the Labour vote, which was 886, against 4007 in 1906. The new member was born in 1851, unsuccessfully contested the Accrington Division of Lancashire in 1885, was returned for that constituency in the following year, lost the seat in 1892, lost a bye-election for the Henley division of Oxfordshire in 1893, was elected member for it in 1895, was re-elected in 1900, and lost the seat at the last General Election. In the photograph of the group on the coach, Sir R. Hermon-Hodge is sitting next to Sir Edward Stern, who is driving. In the next seat are Lady Hermon-Hodge and Miss Hermon-Hodge.

to Calcutta in 1830, and joined the 67th Native Infantry. He first saw active service in the Gwalior Campaign of 1843, and eleven years later took part in the capture of Rangoon during the Burmese War. He served all through the Indian Mutiny, chiefly as a field engineer, and after the war was appointed Remount Agent for Upper India. He attained the rank of General in 1889.

Parliament. The Navy continued to dominate the House of Commons until the discontent of the Unionists culminated in the proposed Vote of Censure. This was moved on Monday by Mr. Lee in a speech which was conspicuous for discretion and which confirmed the high position he has taken in these exciting controversies. Naturally, however, the interest of the debate centred in the broad-viewed statement of Sir Edward Grey—a statement full of thought and significance, delivered with much dignity and without artifice. Seldom are the Embassies so well represented in the House as they were on this occasion. The foreign Ministers and Attachés almost crowded the benches allotted to diplomatists and distinguished strangers. Mrs. Lowther's box at the other end also was filled, its occupants being the wives and sisters of statesmen. Sir Edward Grey gratified both sides of the House by his frank, emphatic declaration that any

Land Bill, which threatens to occupy a considerable share of the Session. There have been several pre-Budget discussions on taxation, in which Mr. Lloyd George took part, but they were not enlightening.

Australia will be represented by Messrs. J. O. Fairfax, F. W. Ward, C. Bennett, E. S. Cunningham, Hon. T. Fink, Dr. G. A. Syme, R. Kyffin-Thomas, A. Lovekin, Hon. J. W. Hackett, Hon. C. E. Davies, H. Berkeley, N. Clark, A. Mackay, T. Temperley, and J. W. Kirwan. From New Zealand will come Messrs. G. Lukin, F. Kirby, G. Fenwick, H. Brett, M. Cohen, W. H. Triggs; from South Africa, Messrs. R. F. P. Stow, A. Cartwright, G. H. Kingswell, G. Robinson, A. E. Reno, Dr. F. V. Engelenburg, C. Woodhead, B. Walton, P. Davis, and F. Blake; and from the West Indies, Mr. Lewis Ashenheim, of Jamaica. These gentlemen represent the most important journals of the British Empire, and their meeting will be a memorable one in the history of the Press.



AUSTRIA'S ACTIVITY ON THE DANUBE: AN AUSTRIAN WAR-VESSEL ON ITS WAY TO THE SERBIAN FRONTIER.

Photo. Bolak.

The Imperial Press Conference.

Among the entertainments arranged for the delegates at the coming Imperial Press Conference in June are a Garden Party at Marlborough House on June 7; a Government banquet at the Grafton Galleries on June 11, following a visit to Aldershot as guests of the War Office; a luncheon to be given by Lord Northcliffe at Sutton Place on June 8, and in the evening of that day a reception by Sir Melvill Beachcroft, Chairman of the London County Council. On June 9 an entertainment will be given by the Ranelagh Club, and a dinner at Ranelagh by Mr. C. Arthur Pearson. The other fixtures include the great Press banquet at the Exhibition on June 5, when the hosts, representing the daily Press of Great Britain, will number nearly a thousand; a visit to Lord Burnham at Hall Barn on June 5; reception and luncheon by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on June 9; Constitutional Club luncheon, and reception by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland on June 10; a week-end visit to the Fleet on June 12, at the invitation of the Admiralty; and an afternoon at the Horse Show as guests of Lord Lonsdale. The delegates will spend most of their mornings in London in conferences and discussions of Imperial affairs, for the purpose of which a room has been placed at the disposal of the Committee at the Foreign Office. The subjects at present arranged for are: "Cable News Services and Press Inter-Communication" (June 7); "The Press and Imperial Defence—the Navy" (June 8); "The Press and Imperial Defence—the Army" (June 9); and "Literature and Journalism" (June 10). The Canadian delegates will be Sir Hugh Graham, G. Langlois, J. S. Brierley, J. A. Macdonald, W. F. Maclean, J. E. Atkinson, D. Watson, H. d'Hellen-court, P. D. Ross, J. W. Dafoe, M. E. Nichols, C. D. Blackader, W. J. Herder, E. W. McCready, L. D. Taylor,

ciate editor of that journal appeared in its issue of March 6. The article is entitled, "Why I Believe in the Kind of American Journalism for which the *Outlook* Stands," and it consists partly of a eulogy of Dr. Lyman Abbott, the editor, and his associates, and the sound and honest principles on which their paper

Mr. Roosevelt's First Editorial Article.

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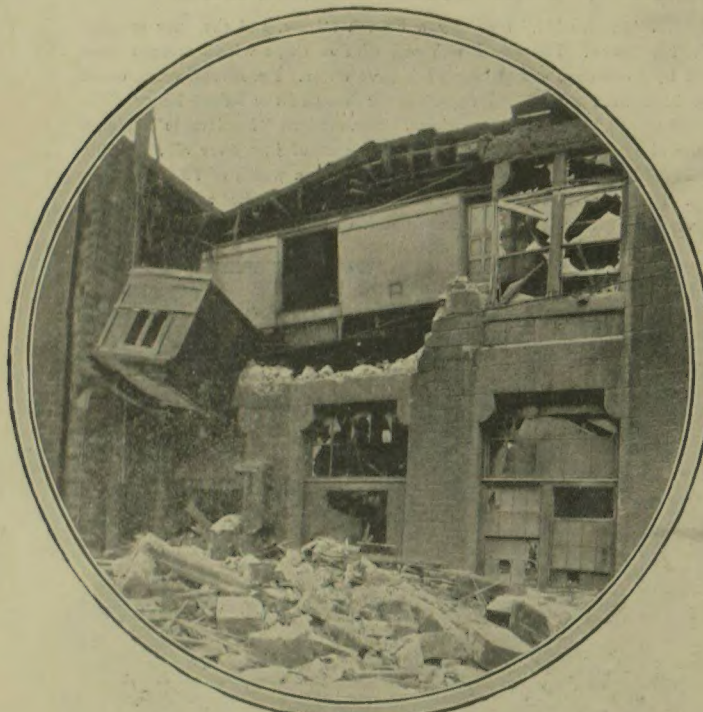


Photo. Yeigh.

A REMARKABLE DISASTER: THE WINDSOR STREET STATION OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, MONTREAL, AFTER A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The accident occurred on March 17. The Boston Express van ran away, crashed at full speed into the station, and through the thick walls into two waiting-rooms, and was within an ace of falling some thirty feet into the street below. Five people were killed and twenty were injured. Nothing gives a better idea of the force of the collision than this photograph of the wrecked station, and it is wonderful, all things considered, that the loss of life was not greater. Many an accident that has done less damage to property has caused far greater loss of life.

arrangement with Germany must be on the basis of a superior British Navy; and he was equally outspoken when, after repudiating any desire on our part to isolate Germany, he stated that a conflict would certainly be produced by the attempt of any Great Power to dominate and dictate the policy of the Continent. He lessened the fears of all who were anxious about the Navy by the assurance that the four hypothetical ships would be laid down if there was even a doubt as to our position. The Government would, he said, give the benefit of the doubt to national security. Confidence in their judgment, however, was not felt by the Unionists, and, accordingly, Mr. Balfour pressed the Vote of Censure to a division, its defeat by a majority of 218 being followed by the announcement of the Unionist victory in Croydon. Legislation has meanwhile made a start. A Government Bill for the establishment of Trade Boards to fix a minimum wage in sweated industries was introduced by Mr. Winston Churchill, and the Commons have spent two afternoons on the Irish



Photo. Fuchs.

A GUN THAT CARRIES ITS OWN ROAD: THE NEW GERMAN GUN-CARRIAGE WITH "PEDRAIL" WHEELS. It will be noticed that the "pedrail" system has been adopted by the inventor of this gun-carriage, the wheels of which carry the track upon which they rest with them, thus practically laying their own road as they move along. The invention is of particular value on soft or rough ground.

John Nelson. The Indians are Messrs. E. Digby, S. N. Banerjee, S. Reed, G. M. Chesney, F. C. Roles, A. E. Lawson, J. Stuart, and W. G. St. Clair.

gain experience of journalism from within. It is interesting to note, by the way, that the London office of the paper has been moved to 9, Charing Cross Road.



Photo. Hamilton.

A NATIVE SHERLOCK HOLMES: TIMUR-DHAR, A HINDU MYSTIC, ATTEMPTING TO SOLVE THE STEINHEIL MURDER MYSTERY.

Timur-Dhar arrived in Paris recently with two other natives, and is attempting to solve the Steinheil Studio murder mystery by occult methods. The natives visited M. Steinheil's tomb, and there performed various ceremonies. After this they announced that they would fast and pray for three days and so get into communication with the astral body of the murdered man. After these three days, Timur-Dhar stated that he had communicated with the late M. Steinheil, and had had a vision of the crime. According to his story, there were two criminals, but he could not describe them in detail.

is conducted, and partly of a sermon on the ethics of journalism, and a scathing attack on the Yellow Press and corruptly inspired or untruthful papers. The ex-President is evidently one who believes in the immense power for political good or evil wielded by the Press, and holds a high ideal as to the moral responsibility of editors and writers. During his term of office he himself made great use of the power of the Press, and was on familiar terms with a large number of journalists in Washington. At moments of political crisis, he used to summon to his office a number of correspondents, representing journals all over the States, and by verbal explanations influenced opinion. By means of his intercourse with them, it has been said, he was his own Press Bureau. As associate editor (and presumably African correspondent) of the New York *Outlook*, he will now gain experience of journalism from within. It is interesting to note, by the way, that the London office of the paper has been moved to 9, Charing Cross Road.

POLITICAL FOOTPRINTS ON THE SANDS OF TIME.

SKETCHES BY DAVID WILSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE.



MR MORTON, "THIRD CLASS, SLEEPER"?
THE GUARD, "NO, FIRST CLASS, WIDE AWAKE."
[MR MORTON WANTS THIRD CLASS SLEEPERS. MR
CHURCHILL, SPEAKING OF THE PROPOSED RAILWAYS
AMALGAMATION, SAID PUBLIC INTERESTS WERE
BEING SAFEGUARDED.]

23 MAR



MR URE, "YOU'RE A BONNY,
BONNY TALKER, MISTER COX.
WHAT A PITY YE AREN'T
COMIN WITH ME!"

DURING THE DISCUSSION ON LAND VALUES TAXATION OF WHICH THE LORD
ADVOCATE IS ONE OF THE CHIEF EXPONENTS MR COX AIRED SEVERAL NEW

23 MAR

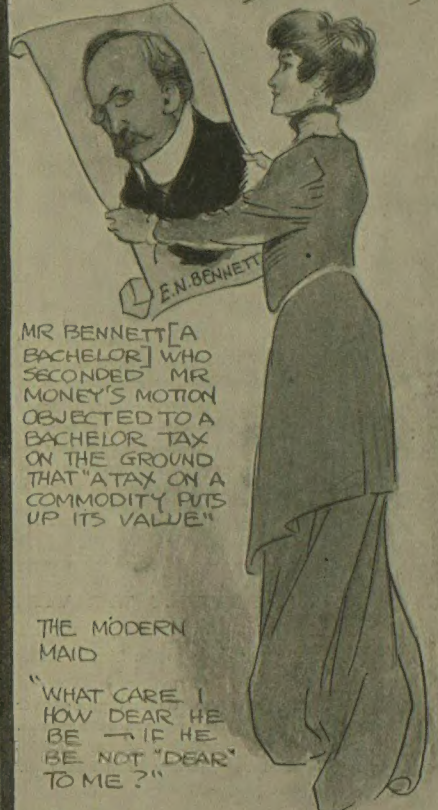
AND INGENUOUS
THEORIES



MR CHIOZZA
MONEY
WHEN
DISCUSSING
THE GRADUATION OF
INCOME TAX, ADVOCATED
A TAX ON BACHELORS
AS "INCOMPLETE CITIZENS."



"NERVES"

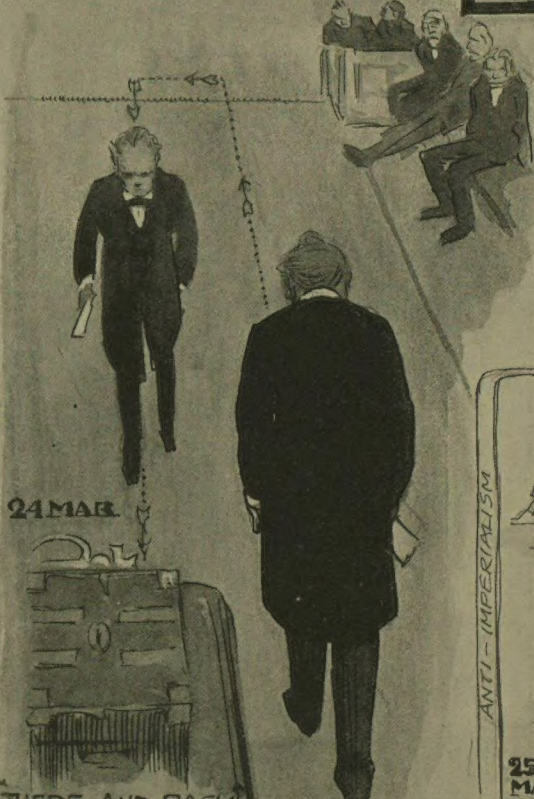


MR BENNETT [A
BACHELOR] WHO
SECONDED MR
MONEY'S MOTION
OBJECTED TO A
BACHELOR TAX
ON THE GROUND
THAT "A TAX ON A
COMMODITY PUTS
UP ITS VALUE"

THE MODERN
MAID

"WHAT CARE I
HOW DEAR HE
BE — IF HE
BE NOT "DEAR"
TO ME?"

24 MAR.



THERE AND BACK
MR CHURCHILL
HAVING INTRODUCED
THE SWEATED INDUSTRIES BILL GOES
THE FORMALITY OF WALKING WITH IT TO
THE BAR OF THE HOUSE AND BACK.

24 MAR.



SWEATED INDUSTRIES



25 MAR

MR J. D. REES
HIS
HOBBY
HORSE

MR HALDANE REPLYING TO MR REES SAID THAT OF 700 ARMY HORSES ONE HAD BEEN PURCHASED IN WALES.

HOME 'TREWS'
SIR T. WHITTAKER RECALLS
TO MEMBERS OF THE
COMMITTEE HIS
EXHIBITION OF
EIGHTEENPENNY
TROUSERS.

26 MAR

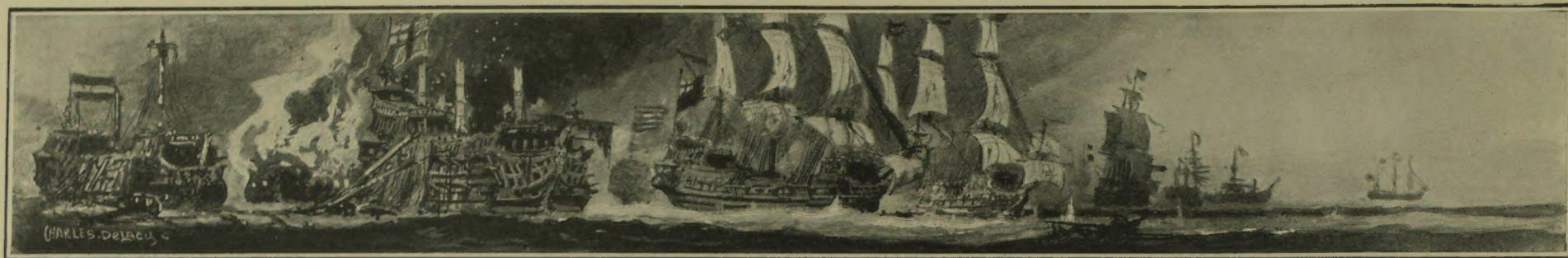


SWEATED
INDUSTRIES
— BILL

1/6

THE TWO-POWER STANDARD—ADHERED TO, VICTORY; NEGLECTED, DEFEAT:

PAINTINGS BY C. J. DE LACY.



THE ATTEMPT TO SWEEP THE ENGLISH FLEET FROM THE SEAS: ADMIRAL TROMP OFF YARMOUTH.

SPANISH ARMADA.

1588.		
July.	—ENGLISH FLEET	49
	SPANISH WAR-SHIPS, apart from Transports,	
	Victuallers, and Store-ships	62
	<i>English Victory.</i>	

Blake and Tromp (Continued).—

1652, Sept.—OFF THE THAMES	Ships.
(Tromp replaced temporarily by De Witt.)	
ENGLISH	52
DUTCH	55
<i>British Victory.</i>	

Nov.—OFF DUNGENESS.	
ENGLISH	40
DUTCH	80
<i>British Defeat.</i>	

1653.	
Feb.—OFF PORTLAND (Three Days' Fighting).	
ENGLISH	70
DUTCH	73
<i>British Victory.</i>	

June.—OFF LOWESTOFT (Two Days' Fighting. Blake only present at end. Monk fought first day alone.)	
ENGLISH	105
DUTCH	104
<i>British Victory.</i>	

July.—OFF CAMPERDOWN	
(Monk in command. Blake ashore ill.)	
ENGLISH	120
DUTCH	108
<i>British Victory.</i>	

LOUIS XIV.'S WAR WITH WILLIAM III.

1690.		Ships.
June.—BATTLE OF BEACHY HEAD.		
BRITISH, 34; DUTCH, 22	...	56
FRENCH	...	68
<i>British Defeat.</i>		

[Continued below.]



AT THE OUTBREAK OF CROMWELL'S WAR WITH HOLLAND, 1652.

ENGLAND	85	War-ships to serve in the Line of Battle.
HOLLAND	112	" " " " " "
Results: Owing largely to superiority in size and gun-power of the English ships, the fighting generally favoured England. The final battle (Camperdown, 1653—in which Tromp was killed) decided the war, giving England the mastery of the seas for commercial purposes.		



AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION IN 1702.

GREAT BRITAIN	120	Ships of the Line.
FRANCE	98	" " " "
HOLLAND	64	" " " "
Results: Holland was allied with Great Britain, but the Dutch naval contingents were small in numbers. The British Navy, single-handed, held the sea, until the exhaustion of France ended the war. Gibraltar, Minorca, and large colonial gains fell to Great Britain.		

BLAKE AND TROMP.

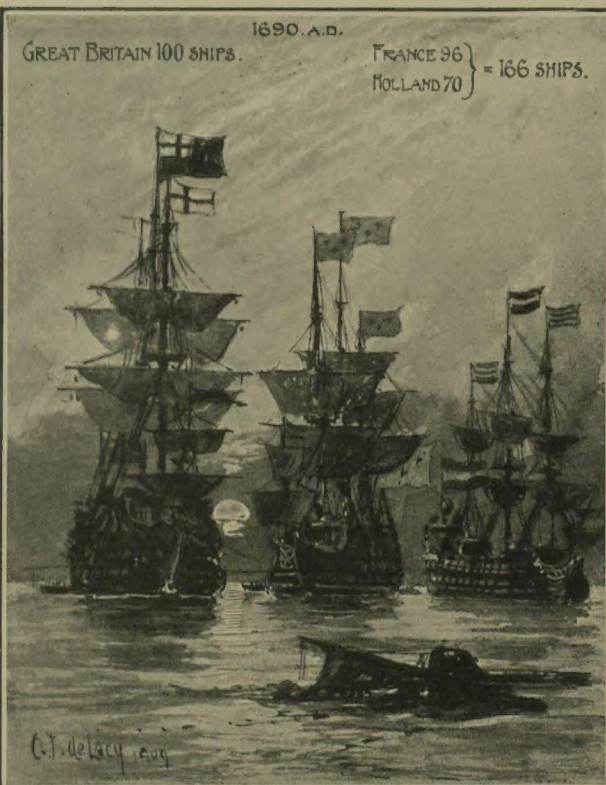
1652		Ships
May.—ACTION IN DOVER ROADS.		
ENGLISH	23	
DUTCH	41	
<i>Drawn Battle.</i>		

[Continued in next Column.]



AT THE OUTSET OF CHARLES II.'S DUTCH WARS, 1664.

GREAT BRITAIN	130	Ships fit to serve in the Line
HOLLAND	120	" " " " " "
Results: Naval corruption under the Restoration enabled Holland to oppose England on even terms. Warfare ended with no gain to England and with both Powers financially exhausted.		



AT THE OUTBREAK OF LOUIS XIV.'S WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND HOLLAND IN 1690.

GREAT BRITAIN	100	Ships of the Line.
FRANCE	96	" " " "
HOLLAND	70	" " " "
Results: Holland was Britain's ally, and the numerical superiority of the combination resulted in the paralysing of France at sea, after one defeat (La Hogue).		

CHARLES II.'S DUTCH WARS.

1665.		Ships.
June.—OFF LOWESTOFT.		
BRITISH	109	
DUTCH	103	
<i>British Victory.</i>		

1666.	
June.—OFF N. FORELAND (Four Days' Battle.)	
BRITISH (20 only joined late third day)	80
DUTCH	85
<i>British Defeat.</i>	

July.—OFF ESSEX COAST.	
BRITISH	82
DUTCH	86
<i>British Victory.</i>	

1672.	
May.—BATTLE OF SOLEBAY.	
BRITISH	65
French Allies 33, but took no part in fighting	98
DUTCH	75
<i>British Victory.</i>	

1673.—PRINCE RUPERT'S BATTLES WITH DE RUYTER.	
BRITISH	54
French 27, as before, kept out of the fighting	81
DUTCH	55
<i>All three battles drawn to the Dutch advantage.</i>	



THE TWO-POWER STANDARD IN WAR.

(Only Battle-ships counted.)

In 1739.—AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE "WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION" (begun by Admiral Vernon's exploit at Portobello). Total strength in Battle-ships.—

GREAT BRITAIN	90	Ships of the Line.
FRANCE, 40; SPAIN, 30	70	" " "

British Superiority of 20.

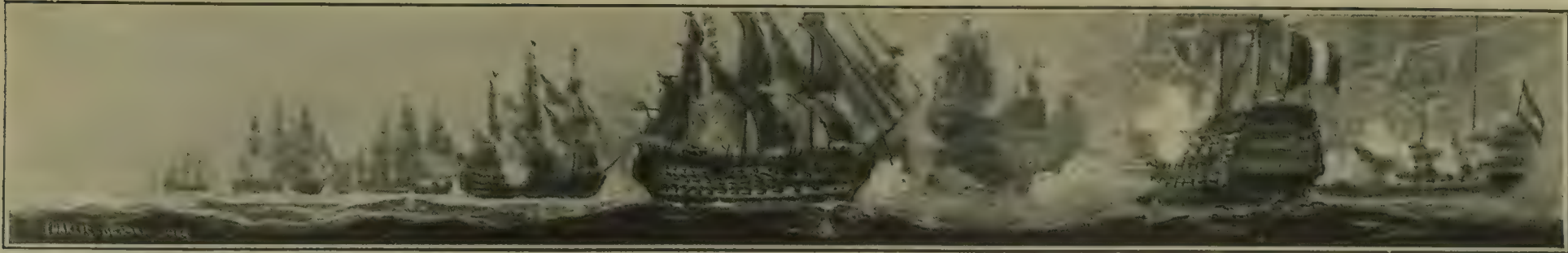
Results: Britain held her own everywhere and added to her Colonial possessions.

Only once has Great Britain neglected to maintain the Two-Power Standard since that standard was initiated. That neglect cost us our North American Colonies, four-fifths of our West Indian possessions and Minorca, and the three years' siege of Gibraltar. The idea of the "Two-Power Standard," originated with Sir Robert Walpole, who said: "Great Britain must maintain

[Continued Opposite]

WHY GREAT BRITAIN HAS HELD HER POSITION AS MISTRESS OF THE SEAS.

PAINTINGS BY C. J. DE LACY.



THE BATTLE THAT GAVE ENGLAND UNQUESTIONED COMMAND OF THE SEAS: TRAFALGAR.

WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION.
1704.
Aug.—ROOKE'S BATTLE OFF MALAGA. Ships.
BRITISH, 39; DUTCH, 12 51
FRENCH 51
Drawn Battle.

1755 A.D.
GREAT BRITAIN 130 SHIPS. FRANCE 63 } = 109 SHIPS.
SPAIN +6 }

In 1755.—AT OUTBREAK OF THE "SEVEN YEARS' WAR."
Total strength in Battle-ships.
GREAT BRITAIN 130 Ships of the Line.
FRANCE, 63; SPAIN, 46 109 " " "
British Superiority of 21.
Results: Immense Colonial conquests, including taking of Canada; firm establishment of British colonies in India, check-mating France.

WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION.
1744.
Feb.—MATHEWS' ACTION OFF TOULON. Ships.
BRITISH 29
FRENCH and SPANIARDS 27
Drawn Battle. [Continued in next Column.]

1778 A.D.
GREAT BRITAIN 120 SHIPS. FRANCE 76 } = 138 SHIPS.
SPAIN 62 }

In 1778.—AT OUTBREAK OF THE AMERICAN WAR.
Total Strength in Battle-ships.
GREAT BRITAIN 120 Ships of the Line.
FRANCE, 76; SPAIN, 62 138 " " "
British Inferiority of 18.
Results: Loss of America and four-fifths of the West Indian Colonies; great siege of Gibraltar; immense mercantile losses in captured convoys; Channel Fleet chased into Spithead once; later threatened with destruction in Torbay.

War of the Austrian Succession (Continued):— Ships.
1747, May.—ANSON'S BATTLE OFF CAPE FINISTERRE.
BRITISH 14
FRENCH 5
British Victory.
Oct.—HAWKE'S BATTLE OFF USHANT.
BRITISH 14
FRENCH 7
British Victory.
SEVEN YEARS' WAR.
1756.
May.—ADMIRAL BYNG'S BATTLE. Ships.
BRITISH 13
FRENCH 13
Drawn Battle.
1759.
Aug.—BOSCAWEN'S BATTLE OFF LAGOS.
BRITISH 7
FRENCH 8
British Victory.
Nov.—HAWKE'S BATTLE IN QUIBERON BAY.
BRITISH 23
FRENCH 21
British Victory.

1803 A.D.
GREAT BRITAIN 172 SHIPS.
FRANCE 66 SHIPS. SPAIN 40 } = 106 SHIPS.
FRANCE 66 }

In 1803.—AT OUTBREAK OF THE NAPOLEONIC WARS.
Total Strength in Battle-ships.
GREAT BRITAIN 172 Ships of the Line.
FRANCE, 66; SPAIN, 40 106 " " "
British Superiority of 66.

1778. **AMERICAN WAR.** Ships.
July.—KEPPEL'S BATTLE OFF USHANT.
BRITISH 30
FRENCH 32
Drawn Battle.
1781.—RODNEY AND DE GUICHEN (in the West Indies).
BRITISH 20
FRENCH 23
Three Drawn Battles.
Sept.—ADMIRAL GRAVES AND DE GRASSE
BRITISH 19
FRENCH 24
Drawn Battle.
(This Battle decided the fate of the British N. American Colonies.)
1782.
April.—RODNEY'S BATTLE WITH DE GRASSE. Ships.
BRITISH 36
FRENCH 33
British Victory.
1794. **GREAT WAR WITH FRANCE.** Ships.
June.—LORD HOWE'S BATTLE OFF USHANT.
BRITISH 26
FRENCH 26
British Victory.
1797, Feb.—BATTLE OF CAPE ST. VINCENT.
BRITISH 15
SPANISH 27
British Victory. [Continued in next Column.]

Great War with France (Continued):— Ships.
1797, Oct.—BATTLE OF CAMPERDOWN.
BRITISH... .. 16 DUTCH... .. 16
British Victory.
1798, Aug.—NELSON AT THE NILE.
BRITISH... .. 13 FRENCH 13
British Victory. [Continued below.]

1805 A.D.
GREAT BRITAIN 83 SHIPS. FRANCE 37 } = 61 SHIPS.
SPAIN 24 }

In 1805.—THE YEAR OF TRAFALGAR.
Ships in Commission and at Sea.
GREAT BRITAIN 83 Ships of the Line.
FRANCE, 37; SPAIN, 24 61 " " "
British Superiority of 22.
Yet it was only possible to spare Nelson 27 battle-ships to meet 33 at Trafalgar, owing to the detachments required elsewhere.

Great War with France (Continued):— Ships.
1805.
Oct.—TRAFALGAR.
BRITISH 27
FRENCH and SPANISH 33
British Victory.

1909 A.D.
GREAT BRITAIN 58 SHIPS. GERMANY 24 } = 49 SHIPS.
U.S. AMERICA 25 }

In 1909.—ALL BATTLE-SHIPS, INCLUDING DREADNOUGHTS.
GREAT BRITAIN 58
GERMANY, 24; U.S. AMERICA, 25 49
British Surplus of 9.
The foregoing figures show the strength of the three navies at the present moment, including all ships available for war service—i.e., ready and about to hoist the pennant, though not yet actually in commission.

[Continued.]
the navy superior to the navies of the House of Bourbon"—that is to say, France and Spain—next to England the greatest Colonial Powers of the time, and our chief commercial rivals. The illustrations on these two pages are designed to show precisely how the British Navy has stood in the past, in comparison with the fleets of its enemies, in time of war.

BUILT FLAT UPON THE GROUND: MOULDING A MESS HALL.



A MOULD FOR A WALL READY TO RECEIVE THE CONCRETE, SHOWING THE OUTLINES OF WINDOWS.



LAYING THE REINFORCING RODS ON A PARTLY FINISHED WALL OF THE MESS HALL AT CAMP PERRY, OHIO.



A 70-FT. SECTION OF WALL BEING RAISED INTO POSITION, SHOWING THE WINDOWS.



RAISING A 48-FT. SECTION OF A FINISHED WALL INTO POSITION.



A 76-FT. SECTION OF WALL COMING INTO POSITION BEHIND THE VESTIBULE FRONT.



THE MESS HALL THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALLS BEGAN.

"FLAT WALL CONSTRUCTION;" A HALL MADE IN MOULDS AND RAISED PIECEMEAL INTO POSITION.

American ingenuity is always showing itself in new and surprising forms. One of the most recent examples is connected with the builder's art, and consists of moulding the sides of buildings on the ground and raising them into the vertical position when the concrete of which they are formed has solidified. This method has lately been adopted in the erection of buildings for the State Militia at Camp Perry, Ohio. The walls, with window spaces and cornices complete, were first formed on the ground, by pouring concrete into a framework and reinforcing it by twisted steel rods. The wall, which was 4 inches thick, was allowed to solidify for forty-eight hours, and was then tilted up by means of belting worked by a 5-h.p. engine. The reinforcing rods of each wall protruded at the edges, and were interlocked at the corners and covered with concrete.

THE SERVIAN SUCCESSION CHANGED BY "UNJUSTIFIABLE INSINUATIONS."

THE SERVIAN CROWN PRINCE'S RENUNCIATION OF HIS RIGHTS.

1. THE KING OF SERVIA'S ONLY NEPHEW:
PRINCE PAUL ARSÉNOVITCH.2. THE EX-CROWN PRINCE AS A PUBLIC PERSONAGE: PRINCE GEORGE
ASSISTING AT THE INAUGURATION OF A MONUMENT.3. THE KING OF SERVIA'S ONLY DAUGHTER:
PRINCESS HELENE.4. THE NEW HEIR TO THE THRONE OF SERVIA:
PRINCE ALEXANDER, THE KING'S YOUNGER SON.5. THE EX-CROWN PRINCE AS A SOLDIER:
PRINCE GEORGE OF SERVIA.6. THE EX-CROWN PRINCE AS A SOLDIER:
PRINCE GEORGE OF SERVIA.

Prince George of Servia (elder son of King Peter I.), called "the firebrand of the Near East," "the Servian Hotspur," and other names designed to indicate an erratic and hot-blooded nature, renounced his rights of succession to the throne last week, and his decision was accepted by the King and the Skupshtina. Thus, the King's second son, Prince Alexander, who was born in December 1888, becomes Heir-Apparent to the Throne. When announcing his wish to resign his rights, Prince George said that he did so "indignant at the unjustified and unjustifiable insinuations to which an unfortunate accident has given rise in certain circles of public opinion," and stated further: "While divesting myself of the right of succession to the Throne as conferred by the Constitution, I shall always be ready, as a Serb and a soldier, to devote my life to the service of my King and of my country."—[PHOTOGRAPHS 1 AND 3 BY JOVANOVIĆ; 4, BY BROWN; 6, BY BULLA.]

ART & MUSIC AND THE DRAMA



The first professional actress in England named Marjorie Marshall.



appeared as Desdemona in Hilgert's company at the Cockpit Theatre in Drury Lane about 1660.



ART NOTES

LAST Monday the private views seemed to reveal no bright, particular star among the pictures proposed by the unelected for exhibition at the Academy, and Studio Sunday proper must perforce bring its usual promises and warnings. One circumstance makes for good humour in the usually distressful community of painters. The McCulloch Exhibition has proved conclusively that Academy pictures are improved by glazing, and certain pictures at Burlington House will during the coming season wear the becoming gloss and bloom of glass. The value of a position on the "line," already too valuable a monopoly, will be much increased by the new rule, for, unless on the "line," pictures must still go uncovered. The glazing of a canvas may seem a doubtful advantage to the unconcerned outsider, but to the sensitive and careful painter it is a matter of great moment, and the wonder is that the Academy Council has been so long content to forego the process.

The painter does not buy his sheet of "picture plate" because of its value in protecting his canvas against the touch of the inquisitive finger or the more serious injury of dust and smoke. He buys it, purely and simply, for the sake of appearances. Tones not altogether in accord when seen in nakedness are welded together under glass; shadows grow deep and lights luminous under its influence, and the illusion of a distant horizon is marvellously assisted by such a kindly veil. It is hard to explain the magic, but it is not to be doubted, and the Academy concession is one of very few it has



Photo. Bolak.

MR. STANLEY WEYMAN'S "COUNT HANNIBAL" DRAMATISED; MR. OSCAR ASCHE AS COUNT HANNIBAL DE TAVANNES, ON TOUR.

ever made to the subtleties of the painter's craft. An objection to glazing is that, in front of a dark picture, a sheet of glass acts as a mirror, thus adding to the perplexities of picture-seeing. But this objection does not hold at Burlington House, where the unwritten law is that pictures shall be keyed as high as possible.

America's changed tariff, in regard to works of art, will work more advantageously for the States than for Europe, and England in particular will suffer considerable losses. That is to say, our galleries and museums must soon give up the precious things they have held in trust from American collectors who refused to carry their purchases home while large duty charges confronted them on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Pierpont Morgan was especially scornful of the logic that had brought into being "protection" in regard to antiques. If we have been regretting for the last twenty years the works of art that have been taken to adorn the

continent of America, what increase of lamentation will be heard when the new enactments, encouraging the investment of American money in the things we most desire to retain, come into force?

Until it is known with what liberality the Customs officials interpret the phrase "works of art," it is impossible to estimate how far-reaching the effects of the new tariff may be. The tendency nowadays is to classify



Photo. Bolak.

THE NEW "WONDER CHILD" VIOLINIST: KALMAN RÉV, THE TWELVE-YEAR-OLD HUNGARIAN, WHO PLAYED AT THE ALBERT HALL LAST SUNDAY.

any clumsy oak carving of uncertain age in that flattering category, and we are fast approaching a period when the warming-pan itself will meet with veneration. At present America has comparatively few "curios"; the streets of its suburbs are not dotted all over with such shops as abound in Chelsea, and the little householder of Boston is proud of the slenderest message, in brass or pottery, from the past. A considerable change will be wrought by the new tariff.

E. M.

"AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME", MISS ELAINE INESCORT,

Who appears as Maggie Brown in Major Du Maurier's famous patriotic play.

Photograph by Dover Street Studios

MUSIC.

THE past week has provided London with a novelty and a mild sensation. The

novelty was the appearance in London of M. Vincent d'Indy, a composer who, for all his association with the Schola Cantorum in Paris, may be regarded as one of the prophets of modern musical movement in France. Composer of the operas "Fervaal" and "L'Etranger," and a strong, reticent man, he has made his mark by work and by work alone. He conducted his trilogy for orchestra, "Wallenstein," a work of which part was written more than thirty years ago, while the rest is only a few years younger. It does not, could not, represent very thoroughly the M. d'Indy whom Paris and Brussels delight to honour; but the youth who wrote the trilogy is the father of the man who wrote "L'Etranger," and even the youth knew more than most men of the resources of the orchestra. The work might well have baffled any musician, it is so vast, complex, resourceful; but M. d'Indy has given the chosen parts a coherent setting worthy of the drama upon which they are founded. If the first part charms by its varied colouring, the second reveals rare emotional value, while mystery is the keynote of the third. It is strangely interesting music, and many will welcome a second performance.

The sensation referred to above was promised by the Albert Hall authorities, and in view of their great discovery of a German tenor with an Italian name and a moderate voice who would have taken the town by storm if *réclame* had been enough to accomplish the feat, a have been pardonable.



Photo. Scherl.

THE FAMOUS GERMAN POET AND DRAMATIST: HERR GERHART HAUPTMANN, AUTHOR OF "HANNELE," "DIE VERSUNKENE GLOCKE," ETC.

little scepticism may well Kalman Rév has nearly all the qualifications that go to the making of a sensation. He is very small, has a wealth of long hair, and wears such a white collar as might have been found in the wardrobe of little Lord Fauntleroy. He played two show pieces, Paganini's Concerto in D, and Wieniawski's "Souvenir of Moscow." His intonation was frequently at fault, his phrasing was chiefly remarkable for its originality, and he seems to have learned quite early in his career that time was made for slaves. He is clever, very clever, but his first appearance on the public platform has been made several years too soon. In short, he plays as though he had been developed for platform purposes as market gardeners force strawberries to serve the table in March. We know that such strawberries have everything often associated with the properly matured fruit with the solitary exception of flavour.



AT THE FORTUNE PLAYHOUSE, A SCENE FROM "THE NATIVITY PLAYS" FROM THE CHESTER MYSTERIES—THE ADORATION.

SHOT FOR DEFENDING HIS "CASTLE": MR. BROWN.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK HAVILAND.



THE FATHER OF "AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME": MR. CHARLES ROCK AS MR. BROWN.

Mr. Brown is a very English type. He is stubborn, stupid where matters of international policy are concerned, courageous, and a firm believer in the saying that an Englishman's home is his castle. His villa is invaded by the forces of the Empress of the North, greatly to his indignation—he does not know what things are coming to. The place is blown about his ears, and then it is that he picks up a rifle and sets about the defence of his "castle." The enemy take him, gun in hand, and he is shot without ceremony, in accordance with the rules of war, as a civilian found bearing arms. He is played, at Wyndham's, by Mr. Charles Rock, and excellently well played.

At the Sign of St. Paul's.

ANDREW LANG ON VARIOUS MATTERS.



MR. COSMO HAMILTON.

Whose new story, "The End and the Beginning," has just been published.

Photograph by Langferr.

(thropology) will reel when the discovery is perfected. I must not give a hint of what I am driving at, but will merely quote an extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1779.

The writer says: "Being on a visit on Tuesday last" (Tuesday, February 2) "in a little village in Kent, I found an odd kind of sport going forward. The girls from eighteen to five or six years old were assembled in a crowd, and were burning an uncouth effigy which they called a *Holly boy*, and which it seems they had stolen from the boys, who, in another part of the village, were assembled together, and burning what they called an *Ivy girl*, which they had stolen from the girls." The oldest inhabitants, as Sam Weller says is their way, remembered no-thing, and knew nothing about the meaning of this singular sport, except that it was held every year on the Tuesday before Shrove Tuesday. I know where old songs of 1400-1500 on this or a similar custom are to be found—namely, in the new volume of the *Cambridge History of English Literature*—and pleasant songs they are; and I know what is said in Brand's "Popular Antiquities."

But any information as to the continuance of the custom is to me worth more than its weight in penny postage-stamps, for the purpose of my great epoch-making discovery. All sorts of queer customs linger on in country places, and this feud of Holly boys and Ivy girls may have been observed. I quite agree with the cautious reasoner who said that

"Blind Man's Buff is not necessarily a relic of cannibalism," but the feud of Ivy and Holly is probably



THE SUBMARINE—THE VESSEL AMONG THE FISHES.

a relic of something much more unexpected than mere cannibalism, a comparatively modern innovation.

A town of one hundred thousand people in Germany has a dozen attractive bookshops, full of all that the heart of man can desire, in the way of books. In America such a town may have a dozen jewellers' shops, "but not a true book-shop."

It must be like a Scottish village dear to me, where you buy novels at the ironmonger's and bodkins at the chemist's or the post-office.

In America, if you want a book, you pick it out of the candy, the bathing-suits, the trunks, at a miscellaneous emporium. You wrestle for it in the department of shirts, umbrellas, and "mixed notions," and you can only get novels, and "books on birds and travel," after all. Dr. Münsterberg is an experimental psychologist, and works on experimental psychology are scarce in these Occidental repositories. America, with eighty million citizens, produces only eight thousand one hundred and twelve new books annually, and does not buy these. Germany weighs in with twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and three new books.

Perhaps even eight thousand one hundred and twelve new books is too large an output. One does not so much want new books as good books; the difficulty is to get any book that is not new.

It is an amazing German fact that after a thousand copies of a new book, not a novel, are sold, the author revises it, and keeps it up to the mark of advancing knowledge. "The type is destroyed after the printing of a limited number."



THE SUFFRAGETTE—"AS IT OUGHT TO BE; OR, THE LADIES TRYING A CONTEMPTIBLE SCOUNDREL FOR A BREACH OF PROMISE."

In many ways, as is only too obvious, they "order things better" in Germany than among us, and they order the business of bookselling better than in America, says Dr. Münsterberg in the *Atlantic Monthly*. But there is an exception: "the American book is practically unknown on the European Continent."

"European not to know, European very," says Colonel Chollop (I think) in "Martin Chuzzlewit." Even in London our booksellers, when a Columbia Professor has produced an important book in March, in August flatly deny that the momentous birth

mark of advancing knowledge. "The type is destroyed after the printing of a limited number."

NINETEENTH CENTURY ANTICIPATIONS OF
TWENTIETH-CENTURY IDEAS: PICTORIAL
PREDICTIONS BY THE GREAT CARICATURIST.
GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

has occurred! Conscience smites me: I do not recall the name or theme of the important work by a Columbia Professor.

"The world-influence of the American mind must suffer," says Dr. Münsterberg, in the times of this ignorance—in fact, the American mind can have no "look in," as the vulgar say. There are exceptions: the learned tomes of Mr. Andrew Carnegie and of Miss Helen Keller may be purchased in the German Empire. But, alas! "to my mind," say the critics, "the American book to a high degree is no less a failure in our own country."



THE AEROPLANE—"THE HEIGHT OF SPECULATION."



THE AIR-SHIP—THE STATION FOR FLYING TRIPS.

THE YOUTHFUL WORK OF A MASTER: AN UNPRODUCED ROSTAND PLAY.

DRAWN BY LELONG.



*Performed
in
Private Only.*

EDMOND ROSTAND'S "PIERROT QUI PLEURE ET PIERROT QUI RIT," PRESENTED AT THE HOUSE OF
M. AND MME. ALEXIS ROSTAND.

"Pierrot qui Pleure et Pierrot qui Rit" is an early work of Edmond Rostand, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," "L'Aiglon," the long-delayed "Chantecler," and other plays, and has never been produced publicly. That is not to say that it has not been produced at all. It was given in London on one occasion, at least, and recently it was presented at the house of M. and Mme. Alexis Rostand, uncle and aunt of the author. On this last occasion, it was set to music by Jean Hubert.

SCIENCE AND
NATURAL HISTORYSCIENCE
JOTTINGS.BIRTH RATES AND
DEATH RATES.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.
GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. LVII.,
DR. FRANCIS GALTON,
The Famous Anthropologist and Traveller.

offer highly interesting details when the vital statistics of the people fall to be interpreted. Such questions as are involved in the relation between birth-rate (representing increase) and death-rate (representing the depletion of the nation) reflect in a way the progress or decay of the race, and its position in the international struggle for existence.

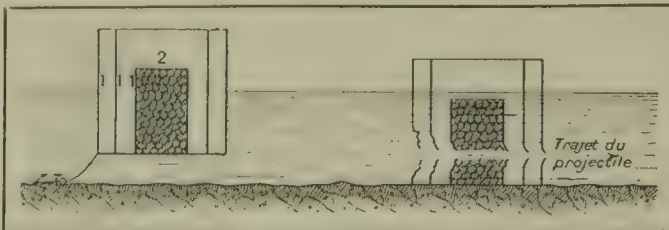
One feature of the vital statistics of late years which has attracted the attention of all thoughtful minds is that represented by figures which demonstrate that our birth-rate is declining year by year. Death thins out the national ranks, and it is to the birth-rate we look to make good the losses inflicted upon us. Of all European countries, France stands out most prominently as that in which the birth-rate is exceptionally low. Of late, it has shown a tendency to rise somewhat, but not so very long ago for every 100 deaths in France there were only 101 births to be chronicled. Compared with what obtained in other countries, the proportion between gain and loss was remarkably low. The average of all the European

The extra fifty lives born cannot be taken to represent solid vital profit. From the fifty we have to deduct a certain proportion for deaths occurring



A GUN IN A TORPEDO: A SECTION OF THE FRONT PART OF THE PROJECTILE TORPEDO, SHOWING THE GUN WITH ITS PROJECTILE AND POWDER-CHARGE.

1. War-head containing the ordinary charge; 2. The gun; 3. High explosive projectile; 4. The powder-charge of the gun; 5. The body of the torpedo; 6. The projecting pin that causes the firing of the gun.



THE TARGET BEFORE AND AFTER THE PASSAGE OF THE PROJECTILE.

at that critical time of life, the infantile period. For example, in all our great centres of population infants under the age of one year are carried off in great numbers in summer by epidemics of infantile or summer diarrhoea. This is an ailment

due to the infection of the milk on which children are fed by microbes of a certain type. The infants which suffer are hand-fed babies; those nurtured by their mothers' milk escape. Now, if to this fell disorder we add the other risks to which infant life is exposed, running up a tremendous bill of mortality at the very outset of existence, we may readily conceive that a birth-rate of over 50 per cent. over the death-rate is subjected to so much death-discount that it utterly fails to represent an adequate replacement of the annual loss.

There seems no escape from the conclusion that any nation with a declining birth-rate must sooner or later find itself at a serious disadvantage in the universal struggle for existence and competition for life's necessities which are everywhere operative. A people whose ranks are yearly recruited in adequate fashion, must inevitably conquer in the long run, not only in actual warfare but also in the practice of the peaceful arts, whereby commerce is extended and industry advanced. Again, as Spencer pointed out, if the increase of population, as is the case, takes place among the less educated of the people, there will come a time when the masses will swamp the classes, and the nation be given over



THE MOMENT OF THE ATTACK: THE BLOWING-UP OF THE TARGET, SHOWING (TO THE LEFT) THE WAKE OF THE SHELL AFTER PENETRATING THE TARGET.



AFTER THE ATTACK: THE TARGET, SHOWING THE DAMAGE DONE TO THE OUTER SKIN BY THE TORPEDO AND TO THE INNER SKIN BY THE SHELL.

A TORPEDO THAT FIRES A SHELL INTO THE VESSEL IT STRIKES: THE DAVIS PROJECTILE TORPEDO.

The new Davis torpedo differs from the Whitehead in that, while the first carries only a charge of gun-cotton that is detonated against the vessel at the moment of contact, it bears in addition a smokeless-powder gun, which, at the moment of impact, fires a highly explosive shell fitted with a short-time fuse into the interior of the ship. It has been found that with the Whitehead so much of the force of the explosion is spent outside the ship that it does not make as large a rent as might be expected, and often damages the outer skin only. The object of the projectile torpedo is to attack not only the outer skin, but the very vitals of the vessel. The gun inside the body of the torpedo is fired the moment the torpedo strikes, the powder-charge in the gun being ignited, and the projectile being driven forward into the interior of the ship.

nations, I believe, can be taken as 146 births to 100 deaths. Germany stood out prominently with the highest birth-rate of all, being approached nearly by Austria, Italy, and Britain. Having regard to our own case, the figures show that not only has the birth-rate declined, but that it is still being lowered. Nor is the reduction confined to urban districts. It is illustrated by the rural rate as well. The large families formerly typical of country areas are gradually disappearing, and the depopulation of the rural districts offers a serious problem for solution when the cry of "The land for the people" is being raised. It may be the land is waiting, but the tillers thereof are non-existent.

The relation between birth-rate and death-rate, however, has to be considered from another and very vital point of view when the matter of probable depopulation falls to be considered. It might be argued with some show of feasibility that, supposing a birth-rate of 150 to 100 deaths were represented, the excess of gain over loss would be more than sufficient to provide a satisfactory reserve against injurious depopulation. But a little consideration will show us that a gain of the amount stated does not necessarily recompense for the death-rate.



FISHING-NETS THAT ARE SET IN MOTION BY THE WATER: THE BARO FIXED ON THE BANK OF A PYRENEAN STREAM.

The baro, which is used to catch salmon, lampreys, and alosa, is set on the bank of a rapidly flowing stream. The rush of the water, acting on a kind of paddle-wheel, causes the nets to revolve, and so first one net and then the second enters the water and makes its catch. As a net rises in the air the weight of the fish in it causes them to fall into a basket set ready for them.

to destinies such as no reasonable being can imagine will be for its benefit and progress. These are points the thoughtful amongst us are being forced to consider, because of the vital interest they bear and present to our national welfare. Even the hysterical shouting of Suffragettes but adds a note to the discordant chorus which sings of purely selfish and personal aims, and neglects the tremendous issues which face the State in respect of its weakening, and its prospect of ultimate decay. If we are to hold our own in the struggle there will require to be less hysteria, less devotion to purely party politics, and more self-effacement on the part of all classes, leaving the good of the State the primary question to unite rich and poor alike in making for national advance.

True it is that sanitary improvement and attention to the laws and practice of hygiene will save lives which formerly would have been sacrificed to the Moloch of ignorance; but this saving can only operate within narrow limits if depopulation continues to develop year by year. A State may be seriously threatened from without its gates, but all such danger is as nothing compared with the decay that starts from within.—ANDREW WILSON.

NAVAL MAN OR PRIVATE CITIZEN ? LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S FAREWELL.

PHOTOGRAPH BY RUSSELL.



. . . After the Admiral's Salute . . .

AFTER HIS FLAG HAD COME DOWN "IN OBEDIENCE TO ADMIRALTY ORDERS": LORD CHARLES BERESFORD SAYING GOOD-BYE TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE "KING EDWARD VII."

When Lord Charles Beresford hauled down his flag last week, he did so, according to his own statement, "in obedience to Admiralty orders." In the course of a short speech, his Lordship said, "Although my flag has come down in obedience to Admiralty orders (and they are quite within their authority to remove any man from his command); still, my heart is in the Service; and there are other fields of energy which I hope to take up." It is pointed out that the public are not necessarily correct in assuming that Lord Charles Beresford's work as an officer of the British Navy is at an end. Unless he himself chooses to retire, some time must elapse before his name no longer figures in the active list. Thus he may yet be found holding a naval appointment, although that appointment is, it is thought, not very likely to take the form of a sea-command.

THE RED HOUSE OF THE MOORISH KINGS OF GRANADA: THE FINEST EXISTING EXAMPLE OF MOORISH ART.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ANDERSON.



FOUNDED BY MAHOMET I. OF GRANADA: THE COURT OF LIONS OF THE ALHAMBRA BY MOONLIGHT.

The Alhambra, literally the "red house," was founded, about the middle of the thirteenth century, by Mahomet I. of Granada, and is acknowledged to be the finest existing example of Moorish art. The Alhambraic style takes its name from it. It is both citadel and palace, and the hill enclosed by it is 2600 feet long and 700 feet wide. A great part of it was destroyed by Charles V., who razed much of it to the ground that room might be found for a Renaissance building.

LITERATURE



DR. VAUGHAN CORNISH,
The Panama Canal and its Makers.
Mr. Fisher.



-LORNA DOONE-



MR. STANLEY MAROWER,
Whose book on Richard Savage
("A Mystery in Biography")
is announced.

AMERICAN NOVELS.

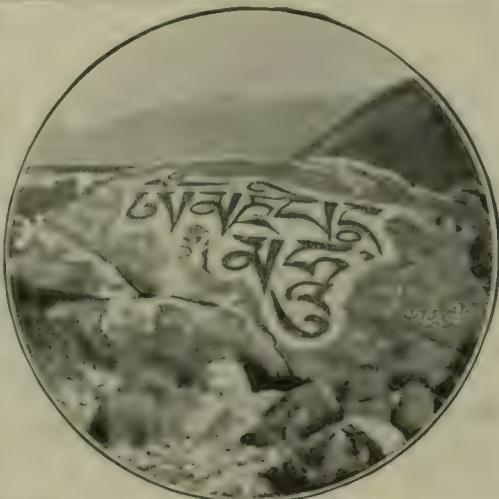
THE American novelist has a scope that may well be envied over here, where our younger writers deserve more credit than commonly falls to their lot for the independence and freshness of outlook with which they tread a beaten track. Over the sea, their colleagues can range a field wide enough to embrace the men who are still rough-hewing the wilderness, and the "last word" in Eastern civilisation, with half-a-dozen generations of fastidious breeding behind it. Last autumn's publications illustrate the case very neatly, when the reviewer finds authors as far apart as Mrs. Wharton and the creator of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" side by side upon his table. Their books, "The Hermit and the Wise Woman" and "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," stand frankly for the new order and the old, chronologically co-existent, but in all else remote from each other. Mrs. Wharton, of course, represents a school which is cultured, introspective, and analytical. The house of Macmillan has a proud reputation for the introduction of transatlantic writers to an English public, and its publication of Mrs. Wharton's works exemplifies its powers of perception. The first story in "The Hermit and the Wise Woman" is not typical: it is a fantasy, a mediæval romance, and though it is full of a haunting charm and written with facility, we could name at least two other authors now living who could have done it at least as well, if not better. "The Last Asset," "In Trust," and "The Pretext" are a different affair, and their knack of exactly expressing

intention to neglect of the Trust there is a whole history of weak, well-meaning humanity, and an example of Mrs. Wharton's powers at their very

"Lewis Rand"

is an ambitious piece of work, that justifies Miss Johnston's enterprise. It is far and away her finest novel so far, and when we say this we have not forgotten the refreshment of "The Old Dominion" and the thrilling march of adventure in "By Order of the Company." Here, again, is an American writer who strikes a distinctive note. The time is in Jefferson's Presidency, when the veterans of the Revolution were yet alive, and when the causes that brought about the bloodiest civil war known to history were already beginning to shape themselves between the Virginian planters and their political opponents. Dim and dusty things revive: it was so that Washington's officers spent the evening of their lives; a country election went just this way; people dreamed, in Napoleon's age, as Lewis Rand is made to dream. It is a strong historical romance, worthy of something better than an ephemeral popularity. It lacks only one thing—humour; but it possesses a fragrance that makes us forget even that omission, which, by-the-by, is still more conspicuous in Mrs. Phelps Ward's book. "Though Life Us Do Part" is disappointing. We expected more because we remembered "Avery"; and this is not an "Avery," but a well-written novel built upon an unstable foundation. A woman, whose husband was supposed to be dead, fails to recognise him when he is washed ashore from a wreck, mangled and disfigured, but still breathing. It is possible, if not probable; but, when he returns to her house and lives in it for months without her knowing him, we

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



A PRAYER ENGRAVED ON GRANITE.

Near the village of Panamik, in Tibet, Major de Bouillane de Lacoste visited a shrine at the summit of a volcanic cone. "On my way back," he writes, "I found a large rock which bore engraved in enormous letters the Tibetan prayer: 'Om mani padmeh hoem.'"

Reproduced from "Around Afghanistan," by Major de Bouillane de Lacoste, by courtesy of the publisher, Messrs. Isaac Pitman and Sons.

best. "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," which, with Mary Johnston's new book, "Lewis Rand," and "Though Life Us Do Part," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, represents Messrs. Constable's selection of American fiction, troubles itself with no subtleties, and trusts wholeheartedly to the heroic feats of a young engineer in a Kentucky wilderness and the metamorphosis of a wild mountaineer maiden into a fine young lady. The novel swings along, eased by picturesque descriptions of the mountain country and the half-savage life of its people: if it is not quite life, it is, at any rate, a racy, stirring, optimistic story, and John Fox knows how to create a heroine, and to take her from child to woman.

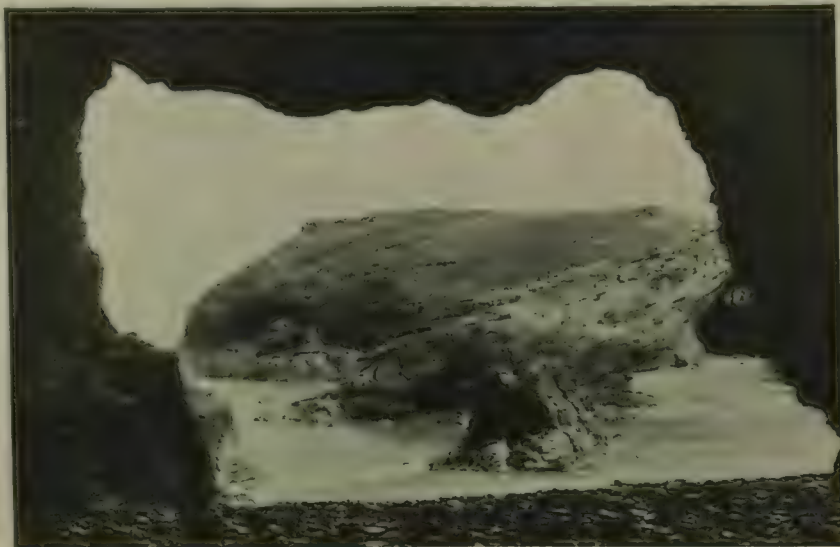


HOUSES UNDER GAUZE: SCREENED QUARTERS OF EMPLOYEES, CULEBRA.

As a precaution against malaria and yellow fever, which are caused by the bites of mosquitoes, "the Sanitary Department [of the Panama Commission] relied mainly upon the erection of buildings completely screened (including the verandahs) with fine copper gauze, which effectually shields the employees against mosquito attack within doors."

Reproduced from Dr. Vaughan Cornish's book, "The Panama Canal and its Makers," by courtesy of the publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

the modern spirit of a class is not, we think, to be paralleled elsewhere—at least, not with the feminine grace Mrs. Wharton hangs about the high simplicity of her art. It is no small thing to have a place apart among the American women writers of to-day, who have brought the short story to a peculiar perfection—faultily faultless, possibly, but smooth and clear-cut cameos. Such tales as "In Trust" excel because the motive with which they deal is truly and typically human—a root that is too often weakly among the psychological studies of the school just mentioned. In "In Trust" there were two men who had noble resolutions and who failed to carry them out. The first procrastinated the endowment of the Academy of Arts he projected because he was hampered by a hereditary stinginess—the spirit was willing, but "as his capital accumulated, and problems of investment and consideration of interest began to encroach on his visionary hours, we saw a gradual arrest in the development of his plan." He died with the Academy still in the air, and the great project was passed on to his friend, who married his widow. He did nothing; and in the study of his descent down the gentle slope from good



THE HOME OF THE ENCHANTER: MERLIN'S CAVE, TINTAGEL.

The ruined Castle of Tintagel, on the Cornish coast, is associated in Arthurian legend with the enchanter Merlin and the birth of King Arthur. The story occurs at the beginning of Malory's romance of King Arthur, and has been beautifully told by Tennyson in his "Idylls of the King."

Reproduced from Mr. J. Cuming Walters's "The Lost Land of King Arthur," by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Hall.



IN A SUBURB OF PANAMA: THE CEMETERY AT ANCON.

"The Ancon suburb [of Panama], where the Commission buildings are situated, is free from the humidity of the low-lying city. The high lands at or near Culebra, where a large part of the American population now resides in screened wooden buildings, enjoy in the dry season a bracing climate."

Reproduced from Dr. Vaughan Cornish's book, "The Panama Canal and its Makers," by courtesy of the publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

feel that we are asked to believe too much, and the subsequent reconciliation loses its grip. It is not a matter of unskilful handling: it is the root-motive at fault again. It must be a tempting error, for Mrs. Gertrude Atherton has plumped into it in "The Gorgeous Isle." Here a beautiful girl marries Byam Warner, the dissolute poet, who has retired into obscurity in Nevis, B.W.I., in the year 1842, a period when young ladyhood was the fashion, and when poets still wore the mantle of Byronic romance. Warner found his finest inspirations when he was in liquor, and at a time when, as is darkly hinted, he plunged into nameless excesses. Scientific observers of the effects of alcohol will, we fancy, controvert this; but let it pass. Anne Warner steadies her poet; she reclaims him. Sober and clean-living, he is a husband to adore, a lover to gladden the heart of a good woman; but his Muse is silent. The faithful wife, recognising that "the time has come to treat him as a man and a comrade" (1) steals to his side with the brandy-decanter and softly leaves him to temptation. "We are all souls of fire and children of the sun" is the quotation on the title-page. Well, one hopes not, if "The Gorgeous Isle" is meant to prove it.

ARMED FORCE; A GREAT FESTIVAL; A FINE RACE.



THE MEN WHOSE INVITATION MR. DILLON DID NOT ACCEPT: SOME OF THE MAD MULLAH'S FORCES.

In the recent debate on the Colonial Office vote, much was said of the Mad Mullah. Mr. Dillon stated that he could not see why honourable members laughed at the idea of getting into personal communication with the Mullah. Five years ago he received a letter from the Mullah, who invited him to spend three months with him, and promised him that he should be persuaded of his (the Mullah's) peaceful intentions towards this country. The invitation was not accepted.



A FESTIVAL THAT IS ATTENDED BY A MILLION PEOPLE: CELEBRATING THE MAHAMAKHAM.

The correspondent who sends us this photograph writes: "Kumbakonam, the sixth largest city in the southernmost Presidency of India (population 60,000) has always been the stronghold of Brahminism and Brahminical culture. Once every twelve years a grand festival, called the Mahamakham, is held here, and is attended by some 800,000 to 1,000,000 people. The popular belief is that even the holy Ganges herself seeks to purify herself by resorting to the waters of the Mahamakham tank at a particular conjunction of the stars. The last festival was held on March 6, 1909. The resources of the municipality, the railway, and the local government are strained to a great extent, and it is noteworthy that no untoward incident marred the festival, which lasted for over ten days. An exhibition of local arts and industries was also held."



THE GRAND NATIONAL WON FOR THE FIRST TIME BY A FRENCH HORSE: THE START FOR THE GREAT EVENT OF THE STEEPLECHASING SEASON.

For the first time the Grand National was won the other day by a French horse, Lutteur III. (X), owned by Mr. James Hennessy. A French-born horse won in 1865, but the case is not a parallel, for this horse came over here as a two-year-old, and was trained and run in this country only. Lutteur III. is a five-year-old.

THE ONLY WORK ON THE EARTH THAT COULD BE SEEN BY THE OVER ELEVEN TIMES THE LENGTH OF THE GREAT



THE WALL CLIMBING MOUNTAINOUS GROUND AT THE HEAD OF THE NANKOW PASS.

The Great Wall of China, an eighth wonder of the world, owes its being to Shi-Hwang-Ti, the first Emperor of United China, "who cut the grand canals that still interest China; who built palaces and roads, walled cities, and ships, and then, jealous of the fame which the founders of the earlier dynasties had earned in the hearts of his letter-loving population, ordered the famous burning of the books." We quote Mr. B. L. Putnam West's "The Re-Shaping of the Far East." The wall is eighteen hundred miles long, and was constructed between the years 214 and 206 B.C. Dealing with it in "China, the Long-lived Empire," Miss E. R. Seidmore, who, obviously, agrees with Professor Lowell's belief that Man is inhabited, describes it as "the one artificial construction on the face of the earth that may be seen by the inhabitants of Mars," an opinion that gains additional interest from Professor Lowell's recent experiments to prove that narrow lines (such as the Great Wall) can be seen from great distances, provided always that their length is greatly out of proportion to their width. The same writer says: "The wall succeeded prehistoric stockades, and defended China proper from the wild Mongols and Manchurians, from which its conquerors and rulers have many times come. It is so picturesque, with its

[Continued opposite,

MARTIANS! CHINA'S EIGHTEEN-HUNDRED MILE DEFENSIVE WALL. NORTHERN RAILWAY: THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.



PART OF THE GREAT WALL, SHOWING THE TOP OF IT AND TWO OF THE WATCH-TOWERS.

[Continued.] many bastions and towers, so imposing, so massive, so seemingly endless as it crosses the plain and winds up, as if for picturesque sake only, to the crest of the mountain-range, that it needs not imagination nor life-long acquaintance with it as a fact to have it exercise a strong fascination at sight . . . Shi-Hwang-Ti . . . builded better than he knew, and all this modern world must thank him for that enduring monument. One does not really care whether . . . it is twelve hundred or fifteen hundred miles long, from twenty-five to sixty feet high, and twenty-five feet thick, with a broad terrace-plain between parapets, along which one can walk from the Gulf of Pechili to the desert beyond Kan-Su, from the Yellow Sea to the Sea of Sand; or if millions of men toiled for ten years to complete it, and a half-million builders died; or if Government contractors and engineers 'squared' in 211 B.C., as they do now, and left great gaps in backwoods places where earthworks did as well as solid wall. Wan-I Chang Ching, the "Ten Thousand Li Wall," or Ching Tang, the "Great Wall," is too supremely satisfactory and eye-delighting . . . for one to split dates and details and to become precisely archæological." The Great Northern Railway line is 160 miles, 15 chains long.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY H. C. WHITE AND CO.]

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. Graham.

A CASTLE TURNED INTO A COLLEGE: LADY WARWICK'S HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN AT STUDLEY CASTLE.

This college was founded by the Countess of Warwick in 1897, with the threefold object of providing a new occupation for women, checking rural depopulation, and encouraging home produce. The warden of the college is Miss Lillias Hamilton, M.D. It started originally in connection with Reading University, but soon outgrew its quarters, and was transferred to Studley Castle, where every branch of horticulture and arboriculture can be studied. Lady Warwick, under pressure of other interests, is handing over the responsibilities which she has borne for the last twelve years to a new Board of Management, in whose hands she hopes the College will still further develop its most successful work.



Photo. Branger.

THE KING EXERCISING HIS "SPECIAL GIFT" OF CONVEYING GOODWILL: TALKING TO A FRIEND AT BIARRITZ.

As Sir Edward Grey said the other day, "The King has a special gift . . . of conveying to the people of the country to which he goes the impression of the good disposition and the goodwill of this country towards them."



Photo. Graham.

WHERE EVE LEARNS TO DELVE: IN THE GARDEN OF STUDLEY HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

One of Lady Warwick's aims in founding this College was to teach girls who are themselves owners of property, or are about to become the wives of landed proprietors, to understand their responsibilities, and make the best use of their inheritance. Recent additions to the grounds at Studley include a new French garden and an orchard on the latest principles.



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

PLATFORM ELOQUENCE FOR THE MAN IN THE STREET: ELECTIONEERING BY GRAMOPHONE AT CROYDON.

At the recent by-election at Croydon, a sandwich-man paraded the streets, bearing upon his head a gramophone charged with political speeches designed to teach the citizens of Croydon their duty.



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

AIR-POWER FOR THE EMPIRE: THE CANADIAN AERONAUT, MR. DOUGLAS McCURDY, AND HIS AEROPLANE, THE "SILVER DART."

While the science of aviation has been pursued in France, Canadian inventors have been steadily at work on the same subject. The Aerial Experiment Association, founded in 1907 under the presidency of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, has already successfully constructed four aeroplanes. Mr. McCurdy is one of the first five members of the Association.



Photo. Hamilton.

AN OUT-OF-DOOR CAFÉ FOR LONDONERS: "THE RING" TEA-HOUSE JUST OPENED IN HYDE PARK.

On a knoll of rising ground in the Park, between Hyde Park Corner and the Marble Arch, a new tea-house has just been opened, capable of accommodating a thousand visitors or more. The tariff will be slightly cheaper than that at the tea-house in Kensington Gardens. Cold luncheons will be served, and there will be a special shilling tea.



Mr. Roosevelt.

Photo. Farrett.

EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FIRST DAY OF BUSINESS: ON HIS WAY TO LUNCH WITH SOME FRIENDS.

As all the world knows, Mr. Roosevelt, on resigning the cares of Presidency and becoming a private citizen, undertook editorial work on the New York "Outlook." In this photograph he is seen going to lunch with some of his new colleagues on his first day at the office.



Photo. Smith.

THE SEA GIVING UP ITS DEAD: BRINGING BODIES ASHORE AFTER THE WRECK OF THE "PENGUIN."

The New Zealand Union Company's steamer "Penguin" ran on the rocks off Cape Terawhiti during a gale on the night of February 12. Those on board numbered about one hundred, and over seventy were drowned, including many women and children, owing to the boats being dashed upon the rocks.

"INDENTURED LABOUR": BOYCOTTED BY BRITISH COCOA FIRMS. THE PORTUGUESE ISLAND OF SAN THOMÉ.



1. THE SKULL OF AN "INDENTURED LABOURER," ON A PATH IN THE HUNGRY COUNTRY, ANGOLA.
2. A WOMAN LABOURER AND HER BABY AMONG THE COCOA-TREES AT SAN THOMÉ.

3. SHACKLES THAT ARE SAID TO MARK THE PATH OF THE LABOURERS ON THEIR WAY TO THE COAST.
4. NATIVES ON THEIR WAY TO SAN THOMÉ-COCOA-PLANTATIONS ON BOARD SHIP.

5. NATIVES ON THEIR WAY TO SAN THOMÉ COCOA-PLANTATIONS ON BOARD SHIP.
6. A BOAT-LOAD OF NATIVES BEING TAKEN ABOARD THE STEAMER.
7. WOMEN LABOURERS AND THEIR BABIES ON BOARD A SHIP BOUND FOR SAN THOMÉ.

Exceptional interest is being taken just now in the Portuguese Islands of San Thomé and Principe, by reason of the action of British cocoa-firms with regard to their products. A few years ago two gentlemen were sent by British firms and a German firm to investigate "the conditions of indentured labour in San Thomé and Principe, and the method by which it was recruited in Angola." As a result, representations were made to Portugal. Now a number of British cocoa firms, stating that no adequate steps have yet been taken to follow the suggestions they made, have decided to boycott San Thomé and Principe. They state that "they will be prepared to reconsider their decision as to purchase when they are satisfied that such reforms have been carried out as to secure to the indentured labourers from Angola, not merely on paper, but in actual fact, freedom in the entering into the contract of service, and full opportunities of returning to their homes when the contract expires.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY H. W. NEVINSON, AUTHOR OF "A MODERN SLAVERY."]

THE SIXTY-FIFTH OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE: THE RIVAL CREWS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



THE CAMBRIDGE EIGHT.

1. G. E. FAIRBAIRN, Jesus (bow).
2. H. E. SWANSTON, Loretto and Jesus.
3. G. L. THOMSON, University College and Trinity Hall.
4. H. E. KITCHING, Uppingham and Trinity Hall.
5. E. G. WILLIAMS, Eton and Third Trinity.
6. J. B. ROSHER, Charterhouse and First Trinity.
7. E. S. HORNIDGE, Sherborne and Trinity Hall.
8. D. C. R. STUART, Cheltenham and Trinity Hall (stroke).
9. G. D. COMPTON, Dulwich and Trinity Hall (cox).

1. MR. H. E. SWANSTON,
2. MR. G. E. FAIRBAIRN.
3. MR. G. D. COMPTON,
4. MR. A. C. GLADSTONE.

5. MR. H. R. BARKER.
6. MR. G. L. THOMSON.
7. MR. H. E. KITCHING.
8. MR. A. W. F. DONKIN.
9. MR. R. C. BOURNE.

10. MR. C. R. CUDMORE.
11. MR. A. S. GARTON.
12. MR. E. G. WILLIAMS.
13. MR. J. B. ROSHER.
14. MR. E. S. HORNIDGE.

15. MR. D. C. R. STUART.
16. MR. A. G. KIRBY.
17. MR. J. A. GILLAN.
18. MR. D. MACKINNON.

The first Inter-University boat-race was rowed in 1829, and Oxford won easily. The next race was not until 1836, when Cambridge won by a minute. To-day's contest will be the sixty-fifth that has taken place between the two Universities. Of the sixty-four that have been rowed, Oxford have won thirty-three, Cambridge thirty. In 1877 there was a dead heat. At the moment of writing, the composition of the Cambridge crew is not definite—that is to say, Mr. R. W. M. Arbuthnot is rowing bow in place of Mr. Fairbairn, who has a bad cold, and may of necessity have to be out of the boat to-day.

THE OXFORD EIGHT.

1. A. C. GLADSTONE, Eton and Christ Church (bow).
2. H. R. BARKER, Eton and Christ Church.
3. C. R. CUDMORE, St. Peter's, Adelaide, and Magdalen.
4. A. S. GARTON, Eton and Magdalen.
5. D. MACKINNON, Rugby, and Magdalen.
6. J. A. GILLAN, Edinburgh Academy and Magdalen.
7. A. G. KIRBY, Eton and Magdalen.
8. R. C. BOURNE, Eton and New College (stroke).
9. A. W. F. DONKIN, Eton and Magdalen (cox).

QUEENS WHO SMOKE.

No fact in modern social life is more striking than that, in spite of the diatribes against women smoking, so many of the Queens of Europe find as much solace in tobacco as men do. The striking exception to this rule is our own Queen Alexandra, who has never smoked.

In this respect she is different from her sister the Dowager Empress of Russia, for the latter smokes a good many cigarettes a day. Another queenly smoker is the Queen of Roumania, the highly accomplished "Carmen Sylva," whose life, devoted to art, makes her need of the soothing power of tobacco as great as that of any other writer or painter. The Queen Mother of Spain, as King Alfonso's mother is still called, is another smoker of cigarettes, as is the widowed Queen of Portugal, who, contrary to what might be expected in a resident in Southern Europe, prefers Russian tobacco to any other. As beauty of every kind is sedulously cultivated by these great ladies, it need hardly be said that they do not allow their fingers or teeth to be discoloured, or the smell of smoke, than which nothing is more disagreeable, to linger on their breath.

This question of any odour on the breath is manifestly a delicate one to discuss in public, although it is of primary importance, for nothing so surely destroys the charm of a beautiful woman. It may be due to several conditions, but, whatever the cause, one thing will practically alleviate it.

This is a preparation known to science as Formamint Wulffing.

It is only necessary to let a tablet, the form in which it is sold, dissolve in the mouth for the evil smell to be removed and a delicate perfume to take its place.

Formamint Wulffing, however, has virtues of a far wider and more important application than those of a destroyer of objectionable odours and sweetener of the breath, valuable though these undoubtedly are. It is the most powerful destroyer of germs which science has yet discovered. How powerful it is may be readily understood by an experiment made by a famous scientist in one of the world's leading Universities. He removed some germs from the throat of a patient dangerously ill with an infectious disease. He cultivated these germs under conditions most favourable to their development and growth. In a short time, he had innumerable colonies of germs, capable of giving the disease to a large number of people. He then added a little Formamint dissolved in saliva to the germs.

In between five and ten minutes every germ was killed.

Were pages written of the power of Formamint, nothing could be advanced which would appeal so directly to the intelligence to prove its value as a preventive against infection.

Practically every form of throat-disease is due to a disease-germ. Hence sore throats generally and such

particular forms of the disease as Tonsillitis, Quinsy, and Diphtheria, with what doctors call "the zymotic diseases"—like Scarlet Fever, Measles, Smallpox, etc.—are exceedingly infectious, and in times of epidemic, liable to attack people who have not been anywhere near patients suffering from such complaints. The germs float in the air of the streets, and so get into the mouth of the passer-by, or, through the nostrils, into the back of the throat, where they multiply rapidly, a few becoming myriads in the course of a comparatively short time. This fact also explains why it is that whenever any member of a family gets a cold or sore throat, "it goes through the house," as the saying is.

Until comparatively recently, doctors had to practice gargles in forms of It has, however, been known

that whenever any gets a cold or goes through the saying is. paratively tors had to cally on treating all sore throat. ever, long that gargles



are of little the best, for fail to reach spot, and be kept in behind a cer-defined mark; use throws action those por-throat which it aim to keep as quiet a cure; while last, but by no means least, they are useless for children and babies who cannot gargle.

Realising these drawbacks, doctors demanded a preparation which would, swiftly and surely, destroy all disease-germs in the mouth and throat, yet allow those parts to be kept at perfect rest during the application.

value at they often the diseased they cannot the mouth tain well-again, their into violent tions of the is the doctor's as possible to ensure

After years of prolonged research, such a preparation was produced. It is Formamint Wulffing, whose power has already been described.

There is, however, one more quality of supreme importance to which special attention must be directed. Although the most powerful destroyer of germs in the world, it is not a poison, and may be taken by the weakest invalid and the youngest baby without producing any harmful results.

Because of its harmlessness it is invaluable in treating the throat and mouth complaints of children, as well as the diseases incidental to the early months of life, like Thrush, Croup, Sore Mouth, Sore Gums, etc.

The child is merely given a Formamint tablet to suck, wrapped up in a piece of butter muslin in the case of infants to prevent their being choked. Formamint's taste is so pleasant that it is taken as readily as a sweetmeat. As the germs are destroyed, and the cause of the disease removed, the child rapidly gets well.

Most people would imagine that a preparation with such wonderful properties must be expensive. Formamint is not. It is so cheap that chemists sell it in bottles of fifty tablets for 1s. 11d. It is, moreover, exceedingly economical. The tablets do not deteriorate by keeping, and those not used can therefore be kept until they are again required. In consequence of their convenient form, too, a few tablets can be carried to be sucked as occasion may require.

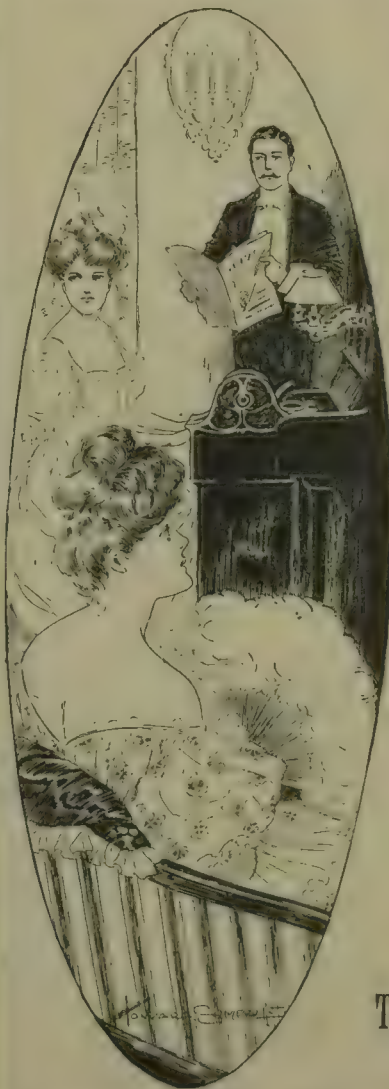
While doctors universally prescribe Formamint to cure throat and mouth diseases, they habitually take it themselves to prevent the accumulation of disease-germs in their mouth and throat when they are attending infectious diseases. Used in this way, Formamint will prevent a cold or sore throat, from which one member of the family may be suffering, from going through the house.

Appreciating the powerful antiseptic action of Formamint, dentists are using it widely to keep the mouth clean, the gums healthy, the teeth free from the germs producing decay, and the breath sweet. Formamint is more effective for these purposes than mouth washes, as its action lasts much longer.

To enable Formamint to be tested, the proprietors, Messrs. A. Wulffing and Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C., will send a free sample to all mentioning *The Illustrated London News* who will forward a penny stamp to defray the cost of postage. With it will be sent, free, a copy of "The Prevention of Infectious Diseases," by Dr. Andrew Wilson, the famous writer on Hygiene. In this attractively produced pamphlet will be found many valuable hints, which, if followed, cannot fail to be productive of great good, and so prevent grave anxiety, which is itself a source of danger, for it lowers the vitality and thereby renders the body more liable to be attacked by the germs of disease.

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METROSTYLE can
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PIANOLA



A PIANO-PLAYER without the METROSTYLE is of little musical value. This is why! When the Piano is played by hand, the performer can ascertain the value of the notes from the sheet music. Now, one cannot read a Music Roll in the same way, and if an unfamiliar composition is attempted it can be easily seen that the result will almost certainly not be musical.

The Metrostyle was invented to do away with this immense disadvantage. In effect it makes the Music Roll more easily to be understood than sheet music. On all rolls made for the Pianola with the Metrostyle appears a red line.

In the first place, this line has been actually marked by the Composer or by some competent exponent of the composer's work, and is a record of the tempo in which he played the piece. The Metrostyle device allows anyone to follow this line when playing a roll, with the result that an authoritative interpretation is faithfully reproduced. There is nothing arbitrary about the Metrostyle, but it is an indispensable guide, and is the only possible means of showing note-values on a Music Roll. When one is familiar with a composition, it can, of course, be played solely by ear. In other words, the Metrostyle is a sure guide to correct interpretation, but does not debar you from playing according to your own idea of the music.

The Metrostyle is one of the chief reasons why the Pianola is the only Piano-Player which is approved of by all the most famous musicians. The Pianola can be obtained for Cash, or for as little as Five Pounds down and a Pound or so a Month.

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LADIES' PAGE.

IN the recently published "Letters" of Ruskin there is a rather strange thought, addressed to one of the most high-minded women of her day—Lady Mount-Temple. He invites her to imagine that she is to have at her dinner-table that evening the same guest for whom Martha of Bethany "cumbered herself with much serving." "Now," says Ruskin, "just get a bit of paper and write down your orders to the cook on that supposition." Do we not all feel that such a dinner ought to be very simple, and neither long nor costly? Ruskin may have meant his correspondent to draw the obvious inference—that a luxurious waste on table supplies that His presence would render impossible should stand condemned in advance. But there is another thought evoked—a feminine, domestic one—the real support of the good *ménagère* in her tedious daily duty of ordering the food and the cookery for all the meals of her family. How willingly, with what keen interest, would she make out her orders for such a guest! But though daily use and wont may dull the perception of it, the duty is equally ennobled by the end when it is done merely for one's own household—that is, those whose health and happiness are one's special charge in life. This is at the root of household organisation, and makes it a fine task: the motive and purpose that lie behind all the grimy and irritating detail of housekeeping redeem the work from vulgarity and triviality.

It is a tradition with the great Paris dress-designers that their proposed spring changes in fashion shall be indicated first in the Riviera gowns and hats. This year there are such multitudes of Germans in evidence, and their respectable Fraus are so economical in costume and so little designed by Nature to wear the current fashion, that I have been looking in vain at beautiful Monte Carlo and at Nice for the customary smart and new clothes. I have seen lovely Princess Henry of Pless in a soft-blue cloth coat and skirt, repeating with charming effect the forget-me-not tint of her eyes; but it was just a rather long, semi-sac coat, braided in self-tints; such a coat as is quite familiar to everybody. I have seen Mrs. Langtry, looking as handsome as ever, in a three-quarter length white cloth coat, with an Empire top outlined by a band of embroidery in many colours; and again, in a blue cloth dress finished with much braiding in blue and gold, and a hat of the old Georgian tall "pot" shape in blue kid leather, trimmed with a jewelled band round the crown, and a long, stiff feather; such a hat as only she could wear with impunity. I have seen one of our Duchesses in a pale-pink face-cloth coat and skirt held on the bust by two buttons, and showing above them a lace jabot with a fine single-diamond pin, and at the waist a black satin waistcoat, embroidered with branches of wistaria in natural pale mauve. I have seen many gowns of Princess cut, so tight that the wearers can hardly walk, held up so as to show the leg on one



SMART SIMPLICITY.

A spring costume of smooth cloth trimmed with thick pipings of silk.

side nearly to the knee, and showing incidentally too well-fitting boots with absurdly high heels as slender as pegs. But nothing really new.

There can be no doubt, in short, that the straight-cut, tight-fitting, short-waisted gowns are to be still the mode for the coming London and Paris season. There are slight distinctions, those scarcely distinguishable detailed differences that in the aggregate are capable of marking out a perfectly new from a half-passed mode; but the general trend of the style is not to be altered. In fact, it is still too novel for a complete change. Thousands of women who like to be in the fashion, but not to be the first by whom the new is tried, have not yet seriously essayed the very clinging Directoire and the uncompromisingly closely fitted Princess gowns for everyday wear. They will try it now; many of them will not succeed in looking at all nice in these fashions, inasmuch as it is only a certain type of figure with which the mode harmonises, and also an excellent corsetière and exceptionally capable dressmaker are needed, even by women naturally svelte and graceful, in order to produce a good effect. Very probably, therefore, changes will develop before very long. But first, the mass of well-to-do women must exhaust the possibilities for themselves of the clinging, hipless, high-waisted frock; and meantime there will be practically no very marked change in fashion this spring.

Amongst the details that will mark the really new frock for the *vraie élégante* is a distinct widening of the skirts. Round the hips, the new models sent from Paris to Nice are as clinging as ever. It is necessary to wear very long corsets, and to allow them to be made very firm, so as to suppress as far as possible the hips. These give what is really the most feminine line of the figure; for the wide hip is the most distinctive natural difference, and, in the artist's eye, it is also the most beautiful of curves; but fashion cares nothing for real beauty. But while the hips are still to be compressed completely, so that one of the new makes of corset is even provided with a bandage to wind round each limb, after the style of a puttee put on above the knee, on the whole it is safe to say that the hip-reducing corset is less injurious to health, and less likely to tempt to extremes of compression, than was the old-fashioned object, made stiff and strong to pull the soft, yielding waist into a tiny compass. The fashionable waist of the present day is quite reasonably large, and never before have corsetières paid so much attention to the freedom of the lungs and the play of the muscles of the frame.

Messrs. Peter Robinson, Oxford Street, have indeed produced a charming and useful catalogue to give some idea of their new spring models. Coats, dresses, robes, blouses, millinery, costumes for children—many up-to-date designs of all and every description are depicted therein. There are some particularly attractive sketches of the dainty lingerie gowns that are to have such a vogue this season, while the tailor-made costumes are a delightful combination of the smart and the practical. The catalogue will be sent on application.—FILomena.

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The effect of cheerful surroundings on the mind, and consequently upon the digestion should be remembered when decorating.

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THE TWO-POWER STANDARD TESTED IN WAR.

(See Illustrations on Other Pages of this Issue.)

THE Two-Power Standard is a phrase, or formula, of British statesmanship, that everybody is continually hearing about nowadays, and for ninety out of a hundred people it is quite a modern departure—dating back for its origin just eleven years ago, when it came into prominence through a speech made in the House of Commons by the late Lord Goschen, then Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Goschen used the phrase in regard to France and Russia, criticising a sudden outburst of activity in the Russian dockyards, which led to a Supplementary Estimate being introduced into Parliament for the immediate laying down of a number of additional British battle-ships and cruisers beyond those voted in the ordinary way earlier in the year. Things have happened since then, and most of the Russian ships in question are either at the bottom of the sea or in the Japanese Fleet, but the formula has remained, and has particular application nowadays to the *Dreadnought* programmes of Germany, and the next important



A STREET AT RAKAHANGA.

"TWO SQUARE MILES" REBEL AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN: SCENES AT RAKAHANGA, COOK ISLANDS, THE NATIVES OF WHICH ARE SAID TO HAVE HAULED DOWN THE BRITISH FLAG.

It has been reported that in July of last year the natives of Rakahanga decided to rule themselves, and hauled down the British flag. Rakahanga has an area of two square miles and a population of about 400. It is one of the Cook Islands group.

Photographs by Hamilton.

statesmanship, the national importance of which has been proved in war. Sir Robert Walpole was the originator of the maxim, in this form: "Great Britain must maintain the navy superior to the navies of the House of Bourbon"—i.e., France and Spain, the great colonial Powers of the age, next after England, and England's great commercial rivals. The navies which those two Powers maintained came next in strength after the navy of Great Britain. The Two-Power Standard proved its worth in the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War, and we were in consequence able to display numerical superiority at vital points and to win decisive battles. Adherence to the standard, in the outcome, added Canada and other possessions to the Empire and also assured England's footing in India. It was neglected during the years of peace preceding the American War. Seizing the chance, France and Spain took part against us, the

navy found itself outnumbered all over the world, and we suffered the loss of our North American colonies, four-fifths of our West Indian possessions, Minorca, the three years' siege of Gibraltar, and the chasing of our Channel Fleet twice into port. Practically every battle at sea was undecisive. Only one important victory, Rodney's, was gained during five years of war. Later on Trafalgar gave the supreme command of the sea to England, and the idea of a Two-Power combination against the British Navy passed beyond range of practical politics until it was revived in its modern form by the apparently hostile attitude towards this country adopted by the Dual Alliance of France and Russia eleven years ago.

Our Illustrations show at a glance also how the British Navy has stood, as compared with its enemies, in war from the earliest times for which authentic particulars are available, previous to the War of the Austrian Succession in 1739, the first war in which the original Two-Power Standard formula may be said to have actually applied.

Returning Australians are to be exceptionally well catered for in the matter of autumn sailings, four of the new 12,000-ton steamers of the



INSIDE A CHURCH AT RAKAHANGA

navy—that of the United States, or of France, which ever may be taken for the comparison.

The formula, however, is really the modern revival of a time-honoured and vitally important rule of British

sions to the Empire and also assured England's footing in India. It was neglected during the years of peace preceding the American War. Seizing the chance, France and Spain took part against us, the



NATIVES OF RAKAHANGA DANCING.

Orient Line—namely, *Otranto*, *Orsova*, *Otway*, and *Osterley*, in addition to the steam-ship *Orontes* and the steam-ship *Omrah*, being announced to sail between Sept. 17 and Nov. 26.

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As the *Lancet* says, "Such a condition of environment has an extraordinary effect in lowering the general tone of the body and its power to resist disease." The *Lancet* continues, "It is time that the real mischief caused by stuffy places and by devitalised air was more seriously taken to heart than it is."

It is high time, and also high time to recognise that "SANITAS FLUID" will remedy that mischief most successfully.

Impure Air, Bronchial Catarrh, & Consumption.

In a lecture delivered some time since by MR. SOMERVILLE HASTINGS at the Institute of Hygiene, it was pointed out "That the scourge which cost the world two million lives per annum might to a very large extent be attributed to the habitual breathing of impure air. This created a susceptibility to colds, and induced bronchial catarrh, which provided the most suitable habitat for the wandering tubercle bacillus to settle down in and multiply. Impure air, moreover, actually fostered the organism in consumption, and held it in readiness for the commission of its lethal onslaught at the propitious moment."—*Morning Post*, March 1, 1906.

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Mouth Washes.

In an article by Dr. WYATT WINGRAVE (see *Lancet*, October 20, 1906) on "Oral Sepsis," it is pointed out that the list of available mouth washes is a very large one, and he goes on to add that "SANITAS FLUID" and different preparations of peroxide of hydrogen are not only good disinfectants and deodorants, but they are especially valuable in being non-poisonous."

"SANITAS FLUID" mixed with warm water, 1 to 4, should always be used to wash the teeth and mouth after meals, as also first thing in the morning and before retiring at night. This treatment destroys all harmful bacteria, and preserves the teeth and mouth in a perfectly wholesome condition.

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Paddington dep., 8.20 a.m. Return, 7.32 p.m. - - - Fare 5/6

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Paddington dep., 11.30 a.m. Return, 7.50 p.m. - - - Fare 4/3

EASTER TUESDAY, APRIL 13th.

HALF-DAY TRIP TO OXFORD, BANBURY, LEAMINGTON, and STRATFORD - ON - AVON. Paddington dep., 11.33 a.m. Fare to Oxford, 3/6; Other Places, 4/-

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MANY OTHER TRIPS TO ALL PARTS.

"HOLIDAY HAUNTS," 1909, will be published shortly before Easter. Price 3d. at Stations or Offices, or 6d., post free, from Mr. J. MORRIS, Superintendent of the Line, Paddington Station, W.

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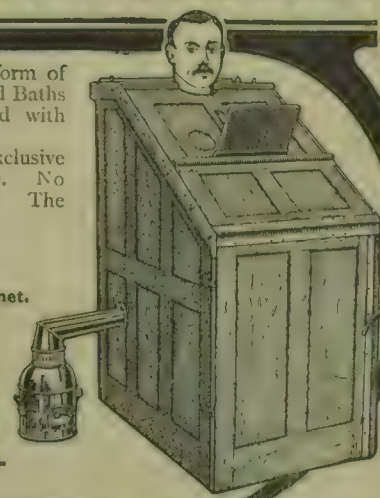
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

AS the progress of automobile engineering, particularly as it has concerned the development of the internal-combustion engine in the past, has benefited the science and practice of aeroplanism, so the further advancement which is taking place in such motors, as they are being constructed for aerial purposes, must in its turn benefit the automobile motor. No person or persons have more clearly or fully recognised this than Messrs. Michelin and Co. of France, and now Messrs. Michelin and Co. of England are following their co-firm's

on March 31, 1910, shall have flown on a heavier-than-air machine the greatest distance over a course in the United Kingdom to be indicated by the Aero Club, in whose hands the trophy is to be placed, and by whom the conditions of the competition are to be laid down. This must, however, be a closed circuit, with certain determined curves and ascensional heights to be approved by the Michelin Company. The record of each year must be at least double that of the year immediately preceding it, until a distance of 250 miles has been attained, when, in consultation with the donors, the club will draft fresh conditions. The Michelin Tyre

ever been subjected in this country. Through these bench-tests these valveless engines have come with flying colours, and however severe they have been they in no wise appear to have affected the running of the two engines which I saw in the middle of their track act on Thursday of last week.

If manufacturers desire to prove their cars in the eyes of prospective customers they will have to hold themselves ready to give such demonstrative tests as were carried out on the mechanical economy of an 18-22-h.p. Armstrong-Whitworth car last week at



HONOLULU'S FLORAL PARADE: THE MOST ORIGINAL DECORATED CAR.
"THE RAINBOW LEGEND."



EUROPEANISED HAWAII: A MOTOR-CAR AS A PERGOLA OF FLOWERS.
AT THE HONOLULU FLORAL PARADE.

example. They have lately addressed a letter to the Aero Club of Great Britain, in which, first citing the undoubted progress in the science and practice of aviation which has resulted from the handsome trophy and money prizes offered by them in France, they inform the Aero Club of their desire to offer a trophy, to be known as the "English Michelin Cup," value £500, together with an annual sum of £500, to be awarded to the record aviator in each year.

This valuable trophy, together with the first sum of £500, is to be awarded to the aviator who, before sunset

Company being a British concern with established works in this country, it is made an essential condition that the trophy can only fall to a Briton manipulating a British-made machine. Should the cup not be won in any one year, the £500 endowment of that year will be added to the next.

The strenuous track-tests to which the Daimler-Knight engines are being submitted as I write, follow, as I hear from the best sources, the most exacting series of bench-tests to which any internal-combustion motors intended for automobile propulsion have

Brooklands. This car was the first to make use of the artificial hill which has just been completed at, and now forms part of, the Weybridge Motordrome, and which cannot fail largely to add to the attractions of trials there carried out. At the moment of writing the actual results are not to hand, but from personal observation of the slow-running acceleration, hill-climbing, and brake tests, I am bound to say that the Armstrong-Whitworth acquitted herself most nobly. I await the certificate, of course, but, pending that, I can describe the starting-from-rest tests on the one-in-four slopes as, to say the least of it, astonishing.

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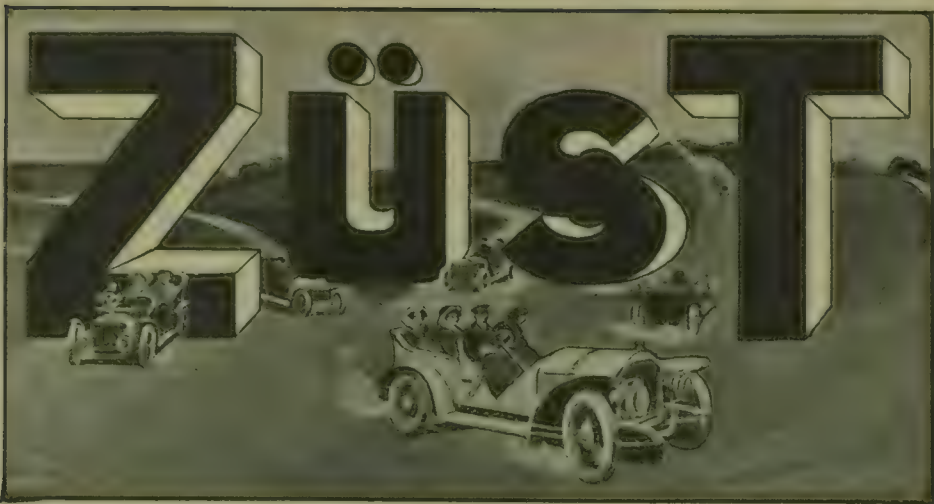
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Yours faithfully,
 (Signed) H. STANTON WEBBER,
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FOR EASTER HOLIDAY-MAKERS.

SUCH an extensive area is covered by the London and North Western Railway and its connections that the company are enabled to offer facilities for reaching a large number of districts with varying attractions, and those in search of recreation during the Easter holidays would do well to peruse the very complete arrangements embodied in the programmes obtainable free of cost at the London town offices and stations. Provincial towns as well as holiday resorts are excellently served. On Wednesday, April 7, for instance, special excursions will leave Euston for Dublin, Killarney, Cork, Limerick, Belfast, and numerous other stations in Ireland, and bookings will be given at midnight to Liverpool, Manchester, Blackpool, Morecambe, and the Lake District.

Those who are anticipating a restful and health-giving change from the present sphere of worry during the Easter recess will find much to attract them in the A B C Excursion Programme just issued by the Great Central Company. Within its covers is an almost unlimited choice of resorts suitable for all tastes and requirements. The arrangements for Thursday, April 8, embrace nearly six hundred seaside and inland places, extending through the Midland Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, North-East and North-West coasts and North of England generally. Copies of this comprehensive publication may be obtained free at Marylebone Station, company's town offices, and agencies, or by post from Publicity Department, 216, Marylebone Road, N.W.

Owing to the exceptional share of sunshine which the many pleasant resorts of the South Coast and Isle of Wight enjoy, coupled with the protection from the north winds afforded by the magnificent Downs at the rear, the South Coast is selected at Eastertide by a large section of the public. The concise little programme issued by the Brighton Company, and sent post free on application to the Superintendent of the Line, London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, London Bridge, shows that complete train and ticket arrangements are made to suit all classes of the public.

The Great Western Railway's special Easter programme maps out in a clear and concise form numerous excursions for varying periods at low fares and at express speed to the healthiest, most picturesque, and pleasure-abounding resorts in England. A pamphlet, giving full details of all Easter excursions, together with a list of beautifully illustrated travel books, can be obtained free at all Great Western Railway offices and stations, or direct from the Inquiry Office, Paddington Station. The 1909 edition of the official publication, "Holiday Haunts" (price sixpence), gives a list of apartments, farm-house and hotel accommodation and golf-links.

Very complete arrangements have been made by the South Eastern and Chatham Railway to cater for holiday-

makers at Easter, both for those who wish to go abroad, as to Paris (via Boulogne or Calais), or to the Riviera, as well as for the less adventurous travellers who do not mean to quit their native shores. Full particulars of the Continental and home excursions, extension of time for certain return tickets, alterations in train services, etc., are given in the company's special holiday programme and bills.

The list of places to which cheap excursions will be run by the Midland Company from St. Pancras numbers upwards of five hundred, covering all parts of Mid and North England, Scotland, and Ireland, the period for which the tickets are available varying from two to eighteen days. The Easter programme, which can be obtained free on application to the company, is so indexed that travellers may obtain at a glance the information they require as to times, fares, periods, etc. A series of special fast excursions will again be run between St. Pancras and Leicester, Nottingham, and Sheffield during Easter week, and numerous other facilities are afforded for travellers going long or short distances.

For visiting Holland and Germany during the Easter holidays the Great Eastern Railway Company's British Royal Mail Hook of Holland route offers exceptional facilities. Special tickets at reduced fares have been arranged by the Harwich-Antwerp route for passengers wishing to visit Brussels, for the Field of Waterloo. The Danish Royal Mail steamers of the Forenede Line of Copenhagen will leave Harwich for Esbjerg (on the West Coast of Denmark) on Wednesday, April 7, Thursday, April 8, Saturday, April 10; returning Tuesday, April 13, Wednesday, April 14.

The Great Eastern Company are also making special arrangements for excursions and cheap fares during the holiday throughout the whole of their extensive system in this country. In addition to the tourist, fortnightly, and Thursday, Friday, or Saturday to Monday or Tuesday tickets to the East Coast and the Norfolk Broads districts, which are issued from Liverpool Street and other London and suburban stations, there will be special excursion bookings on Thursday, April 8, to all the principal stations in the Eastern Counties; also by the Cathedral route to the principal towns in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, North-Eastern district, and Scotland.

In order to obviate the possibility of confusion and crush so prevalent at holiday times, the London and South Western Railway Company have adopted the bold experiment of putting on a special "half-hourly" service of express trains from Waterloo to Bournemouth between 1.20 and 8.20 p.m. on Thursday, April 8, by which ordinary and week-end tickets will be issued. Cheap facilities and special trains are also announced to other places in the Sunny South and South-West. Where the bent of the holiday-maker is in the

direction of a trip across the Channel, the numerous excursions by the London and South Western Railway Company's luxuriously fitted steam-ships from Southampton should prove very attractive. Programmes, giving full particulars of special arrangements and cheap tickets for the Easter holidays can be obtained from Mr. Henry Holmes, Superintendent of the Line, Waterloo Station.

The Great Northern Railway Company's Easter excursion programme contains an extensive and varied list of facilities for holiday-makers. Among numerous other special arrangements, on Thursday, April 8, there are excursions for five, six, or nine days to Newcastle, Middlesbrough, Leeds, Bradford, Manchester, Shetheld, Nottingham, Cromer, Lynn, and other stations in Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and North-Eastern Districts, and on the same day, for five, eight, or eighteen days, to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, Inverness, etc. Copies of the Easter excursion programme, embodying all this information, can be had at any Great Northern station, or office, or of the Chief Passenger Agent, King's Cross Station, N.

"ERNEST HÉBERT."

ALL lovers of art, and of French art in particular, will be interested in M. Boyer d'Agen's biographical monograph, entitled "Ernest Hébert. Souvenirs d'Atelier" (H. Daragon, 96-98, Rue Blanche, Paris). The booklet contains two portraits of the veteran painter, one, done last year, showing him, at the age of ninety-one, seated in his studio; and the other as he was when he painted his famous picture, "La Mal'aria." Reproductions of this work and of his "Les Cervarolles," both of which hang in the Musée de Luxembourg, are also given. Ernest Antoine Hébert was born at Grenoble in 1817, and came to Paris in 1835, with his father, who entered him as a law-student at the Ecole de Droit. "Avocat, c'est très bien! se dit l'étudiant laissé seul à Paris, pour cinq ans. Et si j'étais peintre aussi?" And a painter he did become, gaining his first experience in the studio of the sculptor, David d'Angers, and through him in that of Paul Delaroche. Then he won the Prix de Rome, which enabled him to study in Italy, and was thus well launched on his career. M. d'Agen traces its course in a brightly written narrative, diversified every now and then with fragments of dialogue. The little book is a worthy addition to this versatile author's long and varied list of works.

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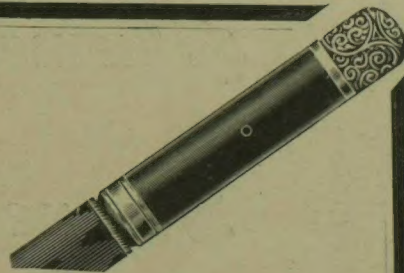
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LITERATURE.

"Tono-Bungay." Some day, when "King George's Middy" is republished, a new generation will read Sir W. S. Gilbert's whimsical fancy of the man who awoke one morning with eyes that magnified, and found *pulex irritans* looming as a huge, horrific monster over the edge of the blanket. The sufferer, to whom fleas had become as big as Newfoundland dogs, lost his normal eyesight simultaneously, and henceforward the beauties of the wider world escaped him. Some calamity of this kind threatens Mr. H. G. Wells, in whose "Tono-Bungay" (Macmillan) the microscope is applied to modern life. The old order, typified by the feudal survival of the great house of Bladesover among its Kentish parklands, fades, and Mr. Wells sees nothing but a fraudulent muddle in its place. The financier who supplants the Tory squire is not an improvement on him—we are assured of that. The squalor of (for example) modern Chatham and Rochester marks no advance from the more picturesque misery of other days. Not that Mr. Wells has a sentimental regret for the past: his attitude is strictly one of a despondent observation of the present. Individualism, you see, is rampant, and so long as it holds sway, filth and chicanery, landlordism, bigotry, and quack medicines will control the destinies of the masses. In the new worlds, presently to be bartered for the old, there will be none of these things; but the promise is not so much as whispered here: the microscope is too busy. . . . "Tono-Bungay" is a cry of despair: how despairing may be gathered from the fate of its hero, who, having seen the desiccation of his integrity, his ideals, and his religion, is left building destroyers. England is "a feudal scheme, overtaken by fatty degeneration and stupendous accidents of hypertrophy." Ponderevo, the autobiographer, gropes after love, and discovers it to be stultifying when its object is such a sexless fool as Marian, whose natural instincts have been perverted by artificial conditions of life, and no less sterile when it is diverted to the damaged Beatrice, ruined, in her own word, just as much by wealth as other people are by poverty. Mr. Wells's examination of Ponderevo in love is pitched almost in the "Kreutzer Sonata" key—a minute study of disgusting humanity. "Tono-Bungay" is an impressive book,

unmistakably a great novel—or, if you prefer it, a great revelation; but one closes it with a spasm of thankfulness for eyes of mediocre vision.

"Fraternity." "Fraternity" (Heinemann) is another notable book, and another close observation, too, of our social disorder, with the fundamental distinction that, even while Mr. Galsworthy inspects the corpuscles of the body politic, he can hear larks singing, and feel the winds of the universe astir. It has a quality that no one appreciative of fine craft can measure, we think, without delight. This is how books should be written—with just this felicity of phrase, with this precise balance of humour, with this direct and luminous expression. The vagrant purposes of mankind move up and down it, struggling for freedom: breathing, suffering, aspiring; ending in that maze of incomprehension in which only the aged philosopher dares to hope for brotherhood. It is not enough to say that "Fraternity" is good: it is alive with genius. It is a transcript from life. It drifts, marking the helplessness of men and women in the toils of circumstance, to an end that is no end, and yet is the only possible conclusion to its story. The sun sets, the night falls, a girl goes under, a woman beats against the wall of her nature, the philosopher bewails his clouded brain. Then there is the harmony of silence—and the last page of a work that adds sensibly to the lustre of the English novelists. One word more, on a minor matter. Mr. Galsworthy created a live dog in "poor John" of "The Country House." Miranda, the moonlight bull-dog of "Fraternity," is at least his equal.

"Brothers All." If Maarten Maartens writes truth, the peasantry of his native country have lost their souls in a welter of self-seeking. We hope it is the eye of the beholder again, but "Brothers All" (Methuen) is too well written not to be convincing. It is a collection of short stories, of which the first, "Israel's," is in the nature of a relief to the others, for it describes one man, at least, who was purged of self, albeit sorely against his will. Mr. Maartens chuckles over the amateur philanthropist in "The Library." There is nothing to amuse, but much to sadden, in the tragedies of "Prayer" and "The Promise." The rest of the stories are mainly sombre, so that it may be said the general tone of the book is not enlivening.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

At Chiswick Parish Church, Dr. Winnington Ingram addressed overflowing congregations. At the men's service, notwithstanding heavy rain, there was a thronged attendance. The Bishop has quite recovered from the indisposition which kept him indoors for a few days. The present Vicar of Chiswick is the Rev. F. W. Isaacs, Rural Dean of Hammersmith. He was formerly Vicar of St. Thomas's, Finsbury Park, where he did excellent work, and he has also taken a prominent part in the work of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The late Dean Luckock will long be remembered at Lichfield for his generosity in connection with the restoration of the Cathedral. His predecessor, Dean Bickersteth, restored the West Front. Dr. Luckock renovated the beautiful Chapels of St. Chad and St. Stephen. His last work in this connection was the removal of the Cathedral organ from the floor to the clerestory on the north side of the choir, and the enlargement and rebuilding of the instrument.

The Bishop of St. Asaph has been suffering from a severe attack of influenza, with congestion of the lungs. It will be some time before he can resume his diocesan duties.

The Rev. C. G. Gardner, of the S.P.G., gave an excellent address at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on "The Religions of Japan and Christianity." He said that in Japan the religion which is most remote from being a help to the people is undoubtedly Buddhism. "The Buddhism of Japan is not the esoteric Buddhism sometimes heard of in England, but a rank, low-class system of idolatry and superstition." Mr. Gardner said he had known some good Buddhist priests, but, on the whole, their influence did not seem to make for good.

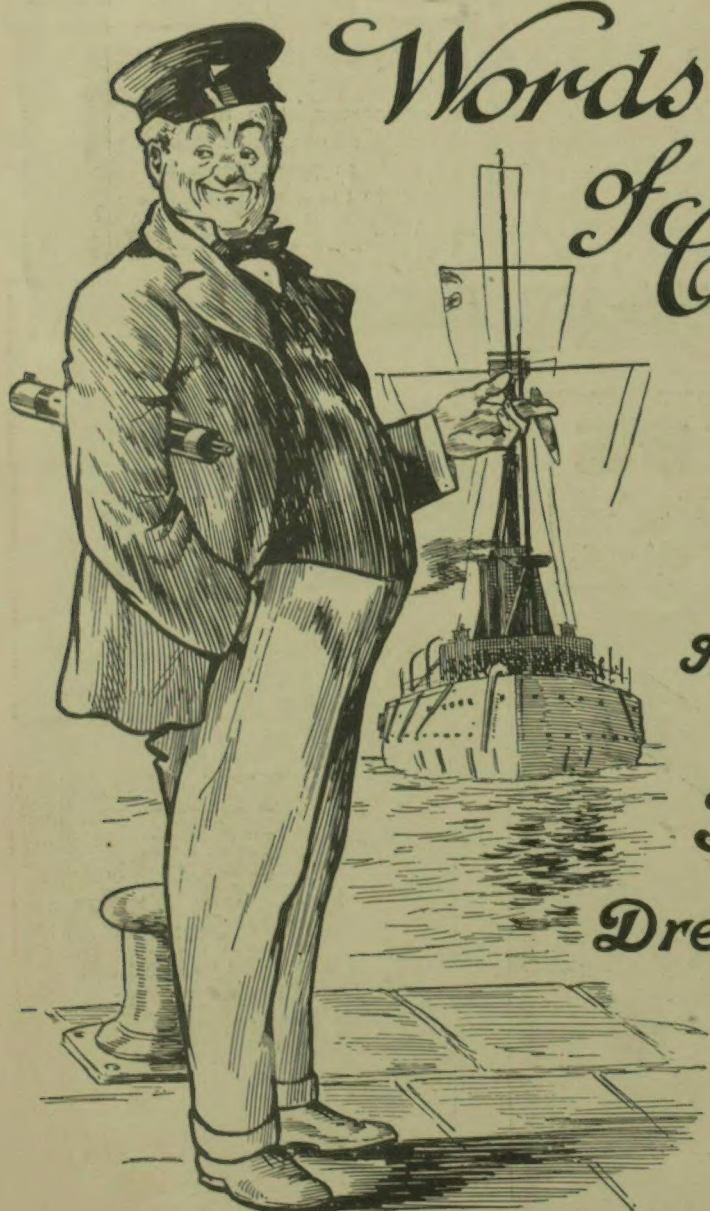
The Rev. John Wakeford, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Anfield, Liverpool, was the midday preacher last week at St. Paul's Cathedral. Though little known in London, Mr. Wakeford has a very high pulpit reputation in Lancashire. Mr. Gladstone was one of his admirers. This week the St. Paul's preacher is Canon Walpole, Rector of Lambeth. V.

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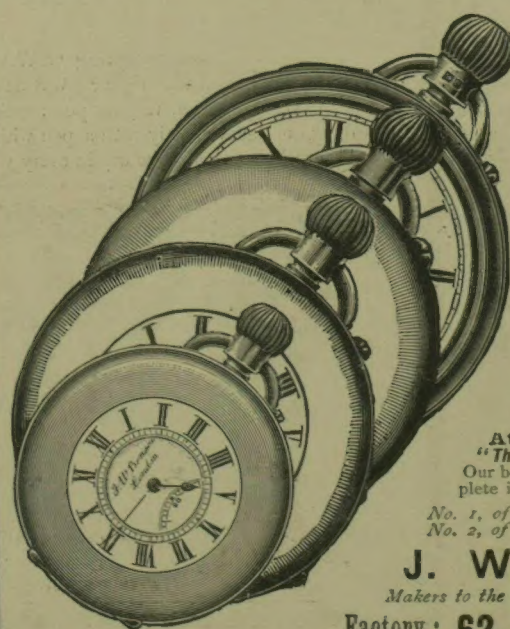
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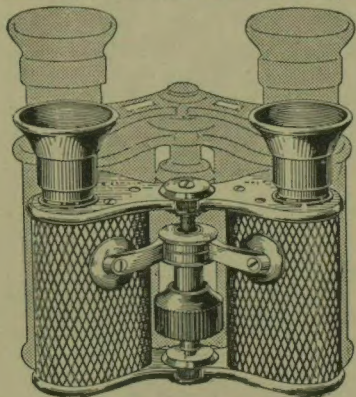
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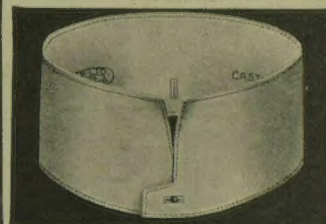
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated July 3, 1906) of MR. ARTHUR HILL, of Erleigh Court, Sonning, Berks, has been proved by his sons, the Rev. Frederick Charles Hill and Thomas Edward Hill, the gross value of the estate amounting to £311,413. The testator gives £1000 each to his grandchildren; £2000 each to his sisters Octavia Hill, Miranda Hill, Florence Hill, and Emily Southwood Maurice; and the residue, in trust, for his children.

The will (dated Oct. 22, 1907) of MR. NATHANIEL CATCHPOLE, of Whitton White House, Whitton, Ipswich, head of Catchpole and Co., the Unicorn Brewery, who died on Jan. 30, has been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £263,628. The testator gives £10,000 each to his great-nephews Harry Freeman, Frederick John Catchpole, and William Catchpole; £3000 to his nephew John Butler; £5000 to his sister Amy Winney; the income from £5000 to his sister Mrs. Hine; £10,000 to the children of each of his brothers William, John Robert, Giles, and Harry; and legacies to executors and persons in his employ. All other his estate and effects he leaves to his nephew William John Catchpole.

The will of MR. THOMAS BULTEEL, of Radford, Devon, a partner in the Naval Bank, Plymouth, has been proved by Frederick Thomas Bulteel, the son, Mackworth Praed Parker, and Edward D. G. R. Cust, the value of the property amounting to £74,066. Subject to a legacy of £500 to his wife, the whole of this amount goes to his son.

The will of the REV. ASGILL HORATIO COLVILLE, of Glentworth House, Weston-super-Mare, and late of Rendcomb Park, Gloucester, is proved, and the value of the property sworn at £82,328. He gives £5000 to the sons of each of his three brothers; £100 each to the executors; £165 each to his three sisters; the furniture,

etc., to his brother Charles Frederick; £100 to his man Charles Bennett; and £100 to Margaret Woodbridge. The residue is to be held in trust for his three brothers, Augustus Henry Colville, Charles Frederick Colville, and Henry Algernon Colville, and the survivor of them, with remainder to the sons of his brother Charles Frederick.

The will and codicil of MR. THOMAS RAMSHAY SMYTH TEMPLE, of 10, Sussex Square, Hyde Park, and of Chichester, have now been proved, the value of the estate amounting to £113,578. He gives £1000 and the household effects to his daughter Susan C. V. Pinhorn; £1000 and an annuity of £400 to his wife; £1000 each to his children Frederic Thomas, Arthur Lumley, and Beatrice Georgiana; £100 each to the executors; and £100 to Elizabeth Farnell. Two sixths of the residue is to be held in trust for his daughter Mrs. Pinhorn, two sixths for his son Arthur Lumley, and one sixth each for his children Frederic Thomas and Beatrice Georgiana.

The will (dated June 14, 1905) of MR. WILLIAM RICHARD WOOD, of The Croft, Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells, and of Messrs. Petty, Wood, and Co., Southwark Bridge Road, is now proved and the value of the estate sworn at £235,031. Mr. Wood gives £27,500 to his nephew James Greig Wood; £3500 to his nephew William Richard Wood; an annuity of £1000, and his residence and furniture to Elizabeth Wood, his sister; £200 each to the executors; and £40 a year to Isabella Ward. His property at Carperby, in Wensleydale, Yorkshire, he settles on his grandson Christopher William Graham Wood, and gives to him the residue of his property.

The will, with a codicil, of MR. WILLIAM FORREST MALCOLM, of Birnan House, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, and late of 36, Leadenhall Street, has been proved by his sons-in-law Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Bowers King and Guy Hannaford, the value of the property

being £323,973. The testator gives his shares and debentures in public companies in trust for his daughters; £250 each to the executors; £500 to his daughter Mrs. Jessie King; and the mortgage he holds on the Hampstead General Hospital for money advanced is to be cancelled and surrendered to the hospital trustees. The residuary estate is to be divided into 100 parts, thirteen of which are to be invested in favour of his son William Joseph, and twenty-nine for each of his daughters Jessie King, Esther Hannaford, and Anne Sarah Baker.

The following important wills have now been proved—
Mr. John William Watson, 65, Eccleston Square, and Adderstone Hall, Belford, Northumberland, father of Lord Armstrong . . . £60,619
Mr. John Frederick Cooke, 15, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead . . . £56,956
Mr. Henry Gordon Shee, K.C., 2, Eaton Square, and the Temple, Recorder of Liverpool . . . £39,769
Mr. William Milner Fawcett, Scroope Terrace, Cambridge . . . £23,704
Mr. Edward Augustus Keller, Cricklewood, East Sheen, and 17, Holborn Viaduct . . . £30,080
Mr. Joseph Wren, Boston, Lincolnshire . . . £27,973
Mr. Moss Levy, 14, Whiteladies Road, Bristol . . . £26,485

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